

## RIMNIKUL-SARAT TAKEN BY GERMANS; 10,000 PRISONERS

Strong Russian Re-inforce-  
ments Fail to Stay In-  
vaders' Advance

## HELD IN MOLDAVIA

Kaiser's Armies Driven Off  
And Evacuate Series  
Of Heights

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—An official  
communiqué issued in Berlin records  
very violent fighting in the wooded  
Carpathians, but the results are not  
stated.

It adds: "Strong Russian counter-  
attacks to regain ground in Wallachia,  
at Rimnikul-Sarat, failed and we made  
further progress. Over 10,000 prisoners  
have been taken in the fighting at  
Rimnikul-Sarat, which has been captured."

"British attacks north-east of Dobru-  
va were repulsed."

Amsterdam, December 27.—An official  
communiqué issued in Vienna  
reports: "The fighting in Wallachia  
continues in our favor, despite the  
arrival of strong Russian re-inforce-  
ments."

Petrograd, December 28.—An official  
communiqué reports: Our scouts  
crossed the River Narayuvka, drove off  
the enemy's patrol-guard and carried  
back construction material and barbed-  
wire entanglements. The enemy were  
pressed back and our detachments  
occupied a series of heights on the  
Moldavian frontier.

The Germans delivered an attack  
on nearly the whole Rumanian front.  
The enemy succeeded in driving back  
the Russian and Rumanian forces on  
the Upper Rinnik, but everywhere  
else they were repulsed. Fighting  
continues.

Attacks made by the enemy south of  
the Danube were repulsed, with heavy  
losses. British armored motor-cars  
participated in beating back the  
attacks of the enemy, who were put  
to flight.

The German offensive in the region  
of Kovel has been repulsed, bloody  
losses being inflicted on the enemy.

Attempts made by the enemy to  
cross the Dniester were checked.

The Turks were driven back in the  
region of Lake Van.

## Systematic Attack On Bagdad Possible

Rendered Feasible By British  
Successes in Egypt Imperil-  
ling Hedjaz Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 27.—Le Matin says  
that the British successes in Egypt  
and Mesopotamia may imperil the  
Hedjaz Railway and, with the help of  
India, lead to a systematic attack on  
Bagdad, thus forcing Turkey to recall  
important forces from her other  
fronts.

## All Chinese Coolies Safe at Marseilles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, December 29.—The French  
Legation has received a telegram to  
the effect that, contrary to menda-  
cious reports, all the Chinese coolies  
shipped from Canton on the M. M.  
s.s. Magellan have arrived safely at  
Marseilles.

## Austria to Change Her War Minister

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 28.—The Vos-  
sische Zeitung reports from Vienna  
that the Austro-Hungarian Minister  
of War, General Roetter von Kro-  
batin, will be replaced by Lieutenant  
Field Marshal von Schlegel.

## Kumsoo-Shibbeth Opium Suit Leads to Application in Court For Search Warrant Orders

British Assessor in Mixed Court, with Magistrate As-  
sisting, Sharply Scores British Supreme  
Court Jury's Resolution

Growing out of the recent judgment  
in the British Supreme Court, in the  
suit of Y. S. Kumsoo vs. Meyer  
Shibbeth, arising out of a search for  
alleged smuggled opium in a house at  
No. 255 Amoy Road, application was  
made in the Mixed Court yesterday by  
Mr. G. D. Musso, for directions with  
reference to opium search warrants.  
The application was made to Mr. P.  
Grant Jones, the British Assessor, and  
Magistrate Waung.

Many arresting passages occur both  
in the speech of Mr. Musso and in the  
comments by the Assessor. The latter,  
for instance, said: "The first part of  
the jury's resolution can only be  
regarded as an attempt by five ir-  
responsible members of an alien laity  
to prescribe to this and other non-  
British Courts, under what circum-  
stances and in what manner they  
shall exercise their judicial discre-  
tion." The full report follows:

"Mr. Musso said—May it please your  
Honor: This is a summons for direc-  
tions with reference to search war-  
rants for opium. This application  
has been rendered necessary by a  
number of allegations and incorrect  
representations which were made in  
the trial of a case entitled Kumsoo v.  
Shibbeth which culminated in an  
astounding rider, which no doubt  
must have caused great satisfaction  
to opium smugglers, to their wealthy  
supporters, and to their worthy  
sympathisers."

In order that I may place the  
matter intelligently before the court  
I shall have briefly to refer to the  
position of the Opium Combine. As  
the Court has been told in several  
other instances, the Opium Combine  
is in possession of a certain stock  
of opium which they have to dispose  
of, or at least they hope to dispose  
of, before the 31st March next. I am  
not going to refer to what has been  
said so much about opium being a  
drug and that it is a curse. We  
have had quite a lot said to that  
effect, which reminds me very much  
of "Peg o' my Heart" banging the  
table and reciting the speeches which  
she had heard from her father.

Now I will only say this: that  
smuggling has increased considerably,  
but the wretched offenders who are  
taken before the court are not the  
principal offenders—they are tools in  
the hands of disreputable people. I  
wish it was in my power to disclose  
the names of the real people who are  
at the back of the smuggling and who

move amongst what locally is called  
good society, driving motor cars and  
masquerading their criminality. It is  
the talk of these people, who are just  
as much criminal as the people who  
are brought before the court for  
being in possession of a pound of  
opium: it is the talk of all those who,  
in good faith and through their  
ignorance, believe what these people  
say, that a kind of hatred or pre-  
judice, and a very strong one indeed,  
has been created against the Opi-  
um Combine—hatred which is augmented  
by racial and religious differences  
and by that natural envy and jealousy  
which the vulgar has against a better  
man who by his intelligence and work  
has been able to acquire a certain  
amount of welfare.

The application for search war-  
rants, and the search for opium, are  
part of the criminal proceedings. We  
have heard a good many people  
shouting very loudly that the criminal  
law has been set in motion for en-  
forcing a civil right. I submit that  
those who have said so, to start with,  
are utterly ignorant of Chinese law,  
in which, as the court well knows,  
the criminal and civil proceedings  
merge together. They also show an  
absolute ignorance of the spirit of the  
laws, of the philosophy of right which  
would teach them that criminal law  
was only created, if that expression  
can be used, for the enforcement of  
civil rights. Why does an employer  
prosecute his employee for embezzle-  
ment? Because he has a civil right  
of having all the money which has  
been paid to his servant handed over  
to him. Why does a man prosecute  
another man for assault? Because he  
has a civil right of enjoying his  
rights without interference. And  
that can be applied to each and every  
atom. I should say, of the criminal  
law.

The Assessor—You mean that tort  
is erected into a crime when its  
prevalence becomes sufficiently in-  
jurious to the community?

Mr. Musso—Quite so: that is the  
point. Now allegations have been  
made against the Opium Combine of  
high-handed proceedings. They have  
been so much repeated and so reck-  
lessly made from every quarter that  
people really believe them. The jury  
believed them. Now I want to satisfy  
the court that there was no such  
thing at all—and this is material to  
the present application. The allega-  
tion of high-handedness against the  
Opium Combine can only be verified  
(Continued on Page 2)

## BOMB TURKISH CAMPS NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE

British Seaplanes Also Destroy  
Chikaldir Bridge, 18 Miles  
From Adana

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—The Ad-  
miralty reports: Our aeroplanes have  
successfully bombed the camps at  
Galata, a suburb of Constantinople.  
Our sea-planes have destroyed Chik-  
aldir Bridge, eighteen miles eastward  
of Adana, in Asia Minor.

## Further Illegalities Charged to Japanese

Fungtien Tuchun Protests At  
New Police Stations; Trade  
Depots at Changchow

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, December 29.—According  
to the Peking Gazette, Chang Tso-  
lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, has urgent-  
ly requested the Government to  
strongly protest against the illegal  
establishment of Japanese police  
stations in Mukden, Taonan, Hual-  
toh, Liaoyuan and other places. Li  
Hu-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, also in-  
forms the Government of the illegal  
conduct of Japanese merchants, who  
are trading in the neighborhood of  
Changchow, this place not being  
open to foreign trade.

## Say French Reject Chinese Proposals

Paris Has Sent Reply; Japanese  
Await Further Instructions  
On Chenchiang

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, December 29.—The French  
Charge d'Affaires, Comte de Martel,  
yesterday visited the Waichiaupu  
and presented the answer of the  
French Government in connection  
with the proposals made by the  
Chinese Government for the settle-  
ment of the Laoshan question. The  
French Legation is now awaiting the  
Chinese reply.

The Peking and Tientsin Times  
reports that the French Government  
has rejected the Chinese proposals,  
which, apparently, were amend-  
ments and also a draft agreement to  
which the Chinese agreed before  
stating at the last moment, that the  
agreement must be submitted to  
Parliament.

Today's conference on the Chen-  
chiang affair was postponed at the  
request of Baron Hayaashi, the  
Japanese Minister, who is awaiting  
instructions from Tokyo. It is under-  
stood that these instructions concern  
the questions of the establishment of  
police-stations in Manchuria and  
Eastern Inner Mongolia and the  
employment of military instructors.  
The Japanese, while apparently not  
pressing the immediate acceptance  
of these desiderata, are not prepared  
to submit to their entire rejection  
and wish to leave them pending, for  
further discussion in the future.

## "An'som' Cab, Sir? 'An'som'?"



English "Tommy" who in more peaceful times may have driven an 'an'som' peering through the windows of an old cab found on the Western front. In all probability it was part of the equipment brought into France in the early part of the war when the British commandeered all sorts of vehicles in London and other cities for use in transporting supplies.

## CHINESE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FORMED

Vice President Feng Kuo-chang  
Is Honorary President; Head-  
quarters at Nanking

An event of considerable interest to  
Americans in China has taken place  
at Nanking in the formation of a  
Chinese-American Association which  
has the support of prominent Chinese  
officials and the American residents of  
that city. It had its origin in the  
activity of numbers of American  
University men in Nanking who were  
called together in November by J.  
Paul Jameson, Esq., American Consul,  
and in the activity of the Chinese  
Returned Students Club of Nanking,  
an organization that had been estab-  
lished for some time. After the  
election of General Feng Kuo-chang  
as Vice-President of China and his  
continued residence at Nanking the  
movement very quickly gained  
strength.

At a meeting held November 21,  
attended by about 40 Chinese and  
American gentlemen and presided  
over by Mr. Jameson, Dr. P. W. Kuo,  
of the Government Teachers' College,  
was elected Temporary Chairman, a  
Constitution was drawn up and the  
organization was completed at a meet-  
ing held December 21, to which 60  
citizens of each nation concerned were  
invited.

According to its Constitution the  
purpose of the Chinese-American  
Association is to stimulate friendly  
intercourse between Chinese and  
American citizens and the idea is that  
there will be branches in the larger  
cities of the country.

The names of the Chinese who  
attended the last meeting are sufficient  
to show the interest of the leading  
Chinese in the movement, among  
those present being Hon. Feng Kuo-  
shun, Commissioner of Foreign  
Affairs; Gen. Wang Tze-ming, Com-  
missioner of Defense; Hon. Hu Tsing-  
lin, Commissioner of Finance, Kiangsu  
Province; Hon. Ho Hsi-ku, Chief  
Advisor to the Military Governor;  
Hon. Chu Lai-dz, a leading member  
of the Nanking gentry; Hon. Wang  
Tsing-an, Commissioner of Health;  
and the Hon. Sz Lang-fang.

The Americans present included J.  
Paul Jameson, Esq., American Consul;  
Dr. A. C. Bowen, President of Nan-  
king University; and Rev. Leighton  
Stuart.

Officers of the Association were  
elected as follows: Hon. President—  
H. E. Feng Kuo-chang, Vice-President  
of the Republic of China.

Hon. President—Hon. Chi Yao-ling,  
Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province.  
President—Dr. P. W. Kuo, Govern-  
ment Teachers' College.

Vice-President—J. Paul Jameson,  
Esq., American Consul.  
Executive Secretary—A. W. Gilbert,  
Esq., American Vice Consul.  
Executive Secretary—Hon. Wang  
Tsing-an, Commissioner of Health.  
Recording Secretary—S. J. Shu, Esq.,  
Recording Secretary—John B. Chev-  
aller, Esq.

Treasurer—Dr. A. J. Bowen.  
A Committee of seven was appoint-  
ed to visit H. E. Feng Kuo-chang and  
the Hon. Chi Yao-ling on behalf of the  
Association and an entertainment of  
some sort for the new Vice-President  
of China is planned as the first  
activity of the association.

## British Regain Thrice As Much in Sq. Miles As Germans Do Acres

Kaiser Loses 1,250,000 Men, Is  
Summary Of Year On  
West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—Summarising  
the situation on the British front in  
the expiring year, Reuter's correspond-  
ent at British headquarters states that  
the enemy have advanced a few acres  
at two places only, whereas the  
British have gained three times as  
many square miles. The enemy's  
casualties, including Verdun, are well  
towards 1,250,000. The British line is  
now nearly twice as strong as at the  
end of 1915 and cannon now crash in  
scores where a year ago they snorted  
in pairs.

General Haig reported yesterday  
evening: Of three parties of the enemy  
attempting to raid our line north-  
westward of Gommecourt, two were  
driven back by our fire and the third  
reached our trenches, but was im-  
mediately ejected. During the night,  
the enemy fired many gas-shells at  
places behind our front line, in the  
neighborhood of Arras and Lens.

A number of air-fights occurred.  
Three hostile machines were destroyed  
and three others driven down  
damaged.

Paris, December 29.—The official  
communiqué issued yesterday evening  
reported: On the left of the Meuse,  
the enemy's artillery violently bom-  
barded our positions on the Mort  
Homme to Hill 304 front. We vigor-  
ously replied with a counter-bombard-  
ment.

## Blockade Is Making Greeks Conciliatory

Will Not Remove Artillery, How-  
ever, Till The Allies Have  
Formulated Demands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—Telegrams  
from the Piraeus state that the  
transport of Greek troops to the  
Morea is proceeding. It has been  
decided that the artillery shall not  
be sent to the Peloponnese until  
the Allies have formulated their  
demands.

It is believed that the Greek  
Government is disposed to comply  
with the claims of the Allies, in  
order to obtain a raising of the  
blockade.

## J. D. KILEY ELECTED M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—Mr. J. D.  
Kiley has been returned unopposed  
for Whitechapel, in succession to Sir  
Stuart Samuel, Bart., who has resign-  
ed, for business reasons.

## BELGIANS FARMED OUT TO WORK IN GERMANY

Paid 30 Per Cent Under Stand-  
ard And Have Traveling  
Expenses Deducted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—Reuter's  
Agency learns that the German  
authorities in Schleswig-Holstein are  
offering farmers and other employers  
Belgian servants, both men and  
women, whose ages range from 18 to  
36, for pay thirty per cent below the  
rate current in the district. Em-  
ployers must pay the Government half  
the traveling expenses, but are entitled  
to deduct this from their wages.

## GERMANS MAKE PRIZE OF NORWEGIAN VESSEL

Another One, Also Danish And  
Swedish Merchantmen Are  
Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 28.—The Ger-  
mans have taken the Norwegian  
steamer Aamot (1,362 tons), which was  
on a voyage to England, with a cargo  
of artificial manure, to Hamburg as a  
prize.

London, December 28.—The Norwe-  
gian steamer Sno (1,823 tons), the  
Swedish steamer Friga (379 tons),  
the British sailing-vessel Agnes (99  
tons) and the Danish sailing-vessel  
Johan (828 tons) have been sunk.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 20  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Jan. 6  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Szuoka M. Jan. 8  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31  
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 1  
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 7

Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail is due here  
on or about today, per T.K.K.  
s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 15 was  
due at Yokohama yesterday, and here  
on January 3. Left Vancouver on  
December 16, per R.M. s.s. Empress of  
Japan.

The French mail of November 29  
was due at Saigon on Dec. 23, and  
here on January 8. Left Singapore  
on December 26, per M.M. s.s.  
Porthos.

## GERMANY EVADING ISSUE, IS OPINION OF N. Y. JOURNALS

Say U. S. Will Not Ask  
Entente to Conference  
On Terms Proposed

## THE REPLY READY

Allies Make It Clear That  
Chief Aim Is to Break  
Prussian Militarism

## POTENTIAL GAINS

Won't Be Surrendered Till  
Purpose Achieved; All  
In Agreement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 28.—The  
newspapers declare that the United  
States certainly will not ask the  
Entente to enter a peace conference  
on the terms proposed by Germany,  
which is obviously evading the issue.

The New York Tribune, however,  
says that President Wilson's Note is  
intended to prevent the new German  
submarine warfare. "Will he be  
black-mailed further into endorsing  
German proposals for a peace con-  
ference?"

London, December 28.—The Daily  
Telegraph states that the text of the  
Allies' reply to Germany has been  
approved by all the Allies, who  
make clear to belligerents and  
neutrals alike that no hope need be  
entertained of ever persuading the  
Allies to surrender their potential  
victory for the sake of a peace  
which will be only a German peace  
so long as German militarism is un-  
broken.

Copenhagen, December 28.—Swe-  
den seems to be endeavoring to in-  
duce the other Scandinavian coun-  
tries to send a joint Note in favor  
of peace, but Denmark and Norway  
are hanging back.

Petrograd, December 28.—All the  
newspapers agree that the Emperor  
of Russia's message to his forces is  
the best reply to the German and  
neutral peace proposals. The Novoye  
Vremya says that the Tsar's words  
faithfully reflect the sentiments of  
the Russian people.

## Spain and S. America May Also Draft Notes

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, December 27.—It is  
reported from Washington that  
Switzerland, in a Note to the belliger-  
ents and neutrals, has joined the  
United States in the effort to restore  
peace. It is intimated in official  
quarters that the Scandinavian  
countries, Spain and the South  
American States may likewise follow  
the lead of the United States.

Although Germany's reply to Pres-  
ident Wilson's Note does not contain  
specific terms, the general view pre-  
vails in American official circles that  
the reply is another step forward in  
the peace movement, allowing sub-  
sequent negotiations. The opinion  
exists that the reply will be followed  
by a confidential communication re-  
garding the terms.

Official information has been re-  
ceived in Washington that Sweden  
has addressed a Note to the belliger-  
ents, copies of which have been  
transmitted to the neutral Powers,  
urging the consideration of peace  
terms.

## And Holland Too

Berlin, December 28.—The Berner  
Tageblatt reports that it is rumored  
that the Scandinavian Governments,  
in the immediate future, will hold a  
conference, in order to foster peace  
negotiations by common proposi-  
tions. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung  
reports from the Hague that Holland  
will issue a Note similar to that of  
Switzerland.

## The Weather

Mist and rain. The maximum  
temperature recorded yesterday  
was 41.0 and the minimum 32.6, the  
figures for the corresponding day  
last year being respectively 66.0  
and 42.3.

## BRITISH ADVOCATING DOUBLY ARMED SHIPS

Sentiment in London Favoring Mounting Guns Fore And Aft on Merchantmen

ROUSED BY U-BOAT PERIL

Admiralty Replies to Zimmermann, Scouting His Defense Of Submarine Attacks

London, Nov. 19.—Under Secretary Zimmermann's statement to The New York Times correspondent in Berlin, claiming the right of Germany to sink unarmed ships, which was cabled here in part, coincided with the renewed appeals to the British Government to bestir itself in the matter of arming all merchant ships for defensive purposes.

Winston Churchill's assertion in the House of Commons on Thursday that, roughly, four-fifths of the armed ships had been off submarine attacks, while four-fifths of the unarmed ships attacked perished, is generally accepted as accurate, and forms the basis of an argument strongly advanced in some quarters that British and allied merchantmen should have guns mounted not only aft but fore as well, seeing that the best method of defense against the submarine is the offensive combination of ramming and gunfire.

Advocates of this extreme view admit that ships so armed would not be allowed to trade with American ports; but they urge that, while the American regulation could be complied with in respect to vessels plying to America, no such restriction need apply to ships touching only at British or allied ports. This, of course, is only an individual view, and no official sanction has yet been given to it.

### British Foreign Office Answers

The British official view of the developments of the submarine question, as outlined by the German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is presented in a statement obtained by The New York Times from the British Foreign Office. This statement is not to be understood to be a complete reply to Herr Zimmermann's interview, but only a rejoinder to that portion of the Berlin interview which was cabled here. The British statement follows:

"It is clear that one of the objects of Herr Zimmermann's interview is to justify the torpedoing without warning of defensively armed merchant ships. The arming of ships for defense is well recognized and is perfectly legal, and it is in a matter of which it is erroneous for the Germans to complain, in view of their repeated murderous attacks on merchant vessels, their own proceedings having rendered more necessary than ever before the use of defensive armaments. They now actually put it forward as justification for indiscriminate destruction by submarines."

"Herr Zimmermann states that the Germans are not sinking neutral ships perse, but that they are sinking, as a defensive measure, ammunition transports and other contraband shipments. Does this apply to the Blommestein, a neutral ship carrying a neutral cargo to a neutral country, or to vessels carrying relief for Belgium, which they destroyed in defiance of all their pledges? Does it mean that any neutral ship with contraband on board may be sunk without warning, or if with warning with no more safety provided for the crew and passengers than that afforded by taking to the boats? Are the same principles applied to allied ships, and is it on this ground that the Germans justify the sinking without warning of the passenger steamer Arabia, of the Sussex, of the outward bound liner Arabic, or of the Lusitania?"

### Not Cruiser Warfare

"The reference made to the rules of cruiser warfare is curious. Those rules lay down that neutral prizes may be destroyed, if at all, only in cases of exceptional necessity. Did that exceptional necessity exist in the cases of the William P. Frye and the Maria, two ships sunk by German cruisers at the beginning of the war? The rules of cruiser warfare also demand that ships should not be attacked and the lives of those on board endangered unless the ships offer resistance and that the passengers and crews should be put in place of safety, if, owing to exceptional circumstances, the prize has to be destroyed."

"It is indeed surprising, with two years of German submarine warfare on record, to be told that it is practiced in conformity with these laws."

Officialdom maintains total silence respecting possible American action in regard to recent incidents of the German submarine campaign such as the Maria, Columbian, and Stefano cases, but outside of official circles the betting odds are against President Wilson's being satisfied with the versions of these affairs that Germany is likely to give.

The German communique relative to the sinking of the Arabia as regarded here as a typical instance of the lengths to which the German Government is prepared to go in order to give a semblance of justification to the acts of its submarine commanders. The British view is that Germany's submarine campaign is virtual war upon all neutrals.

"Since February, 1915," says Arthur Pollen, the well-known naval writer, "she has been quite impartial in her destruction of ships and quite indifferent as to the nationality of

the innocent sufferers whom she has killed. Holland, Denmark, and Sweden have lost over fifty ships sunk and 100 sailors drowned, Greece and Spain have lost ships and property and subjects in defiance of all law, and not a single one of them has been able to resent it. America alone of the nations injured in this way has ventured upon public protests and threats and Norway alone has ventured upon action."

Mr. Pollen, however, believes that action by America will not long be delayed. "President Wilson's attitude at the time of the despatch of the Sussex note," says Mr. Pollen, "outlined a policy of patience and not a policy of surrender, but looking for peace, though not for peace at any price. It wishes resentment to be slow, but not to be impossible or forbidden." This, he continues, brought about a normal condition of submarine warfare, "but when the Presidential campaign seemed to have halted action by American statesmen until the issue was decided, Germany began a resumption of her old methods at sea and since then the provisions of the Sussex note have been ignored to some purpose."

## Opium Suit Leads To Application

(Continued from Page 1)

by the conduct of the Opium Combine in previous cases. I was in the witness box during the trial of the case I have referred to, and I intended to refer to previous incidents of a similar nature where warrants had been issued for premises which had been found occupied by foreign tenants, and my mouth was closed and the evidence ruled out with the remark that what had happened in other cases was not relevant to the action then proceeding.

Still the jury were told that "they would have no difficulty whatever in coming to the conclusion that the result of that attitude on behalf of the Opium Combine had been to lead them to act in a very high-handed way wherever they thought opium was lying concealed which interfered with their profits." "Wherever," your Honor, means an enormous field. And that was confirmed also by a further remark, that "that apparently is the attitude which the Opium Combine has been satisfied to adopt in this case, and from the evidence we have before us there is not any reason to think that it is an isolated case. We have been told that there are hundreds of these searches."

And the jury appear to have believed it, though there was not a particle of evidence about it, and although the evidence which was available—which might have been given by myself, was shut out. I shall now have to explain the matter in a little more detail. We have, on several occasions on which, after a warrant had been issued by this court, on our representations based upon our belief that the premises were in Chinese tenancy, on arriving at the premises in question, been confronted with occupiers who claimed a different nationality. This has happened about five times in about 500 searches.

In one case—it was in Peking Road—we arrived at a certain house where the occupier—a Chinese to all outward appearances—told us that he was a Japanese subject, a Formosan. The house was not entered, but the Japanese authorities were notified immediately. The house was not entered, as we were told that at the door—

The Assessor—The proper place to tell you, of course.

Mr. Musso—And the Japanese authorities were immediately notified about it.

The Assessor—And did they grant a search warrant?

Mr. Musso—They took the matter in hand themselves and—

The Assessor—Did they grant a search warrant, or did they endorse your search warrant?

Mr. Musso—They endorsed our search warrant, and sent one of their men along to conduct the search.

The Assessor—Yes, very proper.

Mr. Musso—In another case that I recollect, it was at 13B Kiangse Road, a lodging house, or rather a shipping hoo. The place was searched until we were confronted with a room which has a small sign-board outside of it "Emile Zundel." That suggested at once to me that the place might have been in the occupation of a foreigner, though it was very strange for a foreigner to live in a Chinese lodging house; or at least that there might have been foreign interests concerned in that room. And the room was not searched.

There was a case quite recently which happened a few days before the Kumsoo matter—it was a search in Chauseng Road. We were confronted with certain premises that had a small visiting card stuck at the door with the name of a German. I at once told the police that the premises could not be searched as they were in foreign occupation. And as we knew that the German in question was living nearby we went to him and asked him whether he claimed interests in those premises, and he said "no"; that he did have those premises in his occupation before, and that the little card which was near the door was left by carelessness. Consequently the search was made. On these facts, I think I can safely say that nobody who knows these facts—no sane man at least—will ever believe that if we had shown to a Japanese, a Russian

and a German that we knew what is the principle of law regulating this point, that we had done our duty and shown all possible courtesy to a Japanese, a Russian and a German, that we would not have done so in the case of a British subject. No sane man will believe it.

Another allegation which has been spread out broadcast from every quarter is that a lot of searches were unsuccessful because for the vulgar, for the *hippia et tonsoribus* as Horace used to say, if a search party returns without any raw opium in their hands search was considered unsuccessful. Now that is an appalling mistake for this reason that of those search warrants which are considered to be unsuccessful some of them were issued for traps which had been laid. I will explain what I mean. Opium smugglers have naturally increased their intelligence and wits since the campaign started. If an opium smuggler had to deliver some opium he would not name the place where he would deliver the opium but would give four, five or six addresses, saying that at the last moment he would announce the real one. It was then necessary to have search warrants ready for four, five or six addresses to be able legally to enter the house where the transaction was being consummated; consequently one house was entered and the other three, four or five search warrants were useless; they were not executed. Those, your Honor, are some of the unsuccessful warrants.

Now some of the search warrants had been unsuccessful in the opinion of the public for another reason. A search warrant sometimes has been applied for in the afternoon. Before it could get out of this court it was at an hour when the senior consul returned for dinner at 7.30 or 8 o'clock and the search warrant was countersigned at that time. Now the opium smugglers were not so generous as to wait until their opium in their house until we could get a search warrant to go into it; consequently in a few cases the delay which is unavoidable made the search party arrive at the premises after the deal had been consummated. What fault could be put on the Opium Combine for that?

But the great bulk of search warrants which are considered to be unsuccessful though no raw opium was found, I might inform the court were for premises where documents, papers and other things were found, and clear evidence as to opium having been there and probably removed. As a result of these discoveries several convictions were obtained in this court, not on the opium found but on the evidence discovered in the way of papers, etc. If these searches are to be considered as unsuccessful I will refer to one of the most recent instances, after the Kumsoo case, in which, though no opium was found, a letter was found in the possession of the occupier of the house from his son at Nanking, who stated that arrangements had been made for opium to be carried by certain ocean-going steamers and that he was arranging with some officials—some petty officials there—in order to let the opium go through. I ask the court, is not that a very successful search?

There is also another allegation which has been made against us in the trial of another case in H.B.M. Supreme Court, which I desire to assure the court is absolutely untrue. The allegation was to the effect that our procedure was to make a charge, get a search warrant, seize the opium and close up the shop; then make arrangements and allow the shop to be re-opened. If the person who made that allegation would have thought for a single moment that the shop could thereby be closed after conviction by order of the Municipal Council, and that the re-opening of the shop would be a matter for the council and not for the prosecution, he would have realized that the allegation which has been made was not against the Opium Combine; it was against the council.

Now all these allegations I submit were uttered with the intent to poison the mind of the unsuspecting public, to beat the drum for self advertisement and popularity, effects which, if they had to be taken into consideration, would be a very serious matter. I am sure that this court will not take into consideration the alleged wealth of the Opium Combine in order to make matters worse or heavier for me, in connection with this my application. The wealth of the applicant or of the complainant has nothing whatever to do with the case before the court which has to be adjudged on its own merits. It reminds me of a case of a wealthy owner of a motor car, who collided with and damaged a show window. The damage done amounted to a few pounds, while the jury, knowing that the owner was a millionaire, awarded several hundreds of pounds, thereby judging the case not by what the man really had suffered but by the wealth of the unfortunate defendant.

The Assessor—I trust that that was not in Shanghai, Mr. Musso.

Mr. Musso—No. The only thing I would have to say is that at least, in that case, the owner of the motor car had the pleasure of defending his own case and being in court when his wealth was questioned. Those who attack the Combine on account of their wealth do not stop to think that their wealth is on paper. The opium which today is worth several thousands per chest, may tomorrow be worth anything—by March 31 it may be worth nothing, so it is a fictitious wealth. In conclusion, in passing upon this application, I would like to submit to the court that the Opium Combine, while

serving their own interests, which they had a perfect right to do, have rendered good services to the Chinese Government and to the community at large. Smuggling is a very lucrative business and no doubt it has attracted to this Settlement a great number of people of the criminal class. That is evident by the fact that in several of our searches we have found revolvers, mauls, a great quantity of ammunition, forged banknotes, chops and forgeries of the Custom House stamps; and by the fact that smuggling is not a trade in which a man can do business practically every day he will have to dispose of his lot of opium and possibly wait some 15 days before he can get the next lot—meanwhile he has a lot of leisure time in which to plan robberies.

And that the two things are connected together is evidenced by the fact that in some instances armed robbers—people who have committed armed robberies, have been arrested and were found in possession of opium. In asking the court to give directions as to what is to be done in future, I desire to assure the court that in each and every instance in future, as in each and every instance in the past, the rights of everybody, whether Chinese or foreigner, will be strictly respected.

### British Assessor's Comments

Mr. P. Grant Jones, the British Assessor, following Mr. Musso's remarks, said:

So many grave misrepresentations have been made both in Court and out of Court in connection with this suit of Y. S. Kumsoo v. Meyer Shibbeth that I propose to deal briefly, in considering this application, with a few aspects of the case which appear to us to call for comment from this bench. I will take first of all the scope and origin of the rule under which all search warrants, not those for opium only as has been erroneously implied, are issued by this court. It is to be observed that the terms of this rule differ materially from those of Rule 40 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

In the first place the Rule requires no information on oath for the simple reason that the oath forms no part of the procedure of this or any other Chinese Court. (In this connection the fact is not without interest that Rule 40 itself admits of a search warrant issued without a sworn information in the case of smuggling offences such as are here in question.)

In the second place the Rule does not require that the name of the occupier of the premises to be searched should be inserted in the warrant; it merely requires that the occupier shall be of a nationality subject to the jurisdiction of this court. Now these Rules of Procedure, as is well-known, were prepared by a committee of the British Bar, and Rule VI was carefully framed by them and accepted by us as the nearest approach to the English rule possible under local conditions in Shanghai, where the population is largely of a floating character, where landlords are often ignorant of the names of their own tenants, and where a single house frequently harbors half a dozen different families.

Counsel for plaintiff is reported in the newspapers to have said that "the warrant was illegal for it bore no name," a somewhat strange observation when we remember that counsel himself, in his capacity as secretary of the Bar Society, had urged these rules upon the acceptance of this court. It is further to be observed that the question whether the warrant was or was not in proper form was in no way relevant to the issue before the Supreme Court. The warrant was, in fact, issued in strict accordance with the requirements of Rule VI; the premises, however, over which it purported to give power of search, proved eventually to be in the occupation of a British subject and for that reason the warrant was ineffective; there was of course nothing illegal in the true and proper sense of that word.

What had happened was this. An information had been lodged that smuggled opium was concealed on the premises in question, 255 Amoy Road, which were in the occupation of a person who, by appearance, dress, mode of life and domestic relations, was a native of this country. Had that person on production of the warrant forthwith declared himself to be a British subject, all difficulty would have been avoided. The sole result of his omission to do

so and the subsequent proceedings, so far as this court is concerned, is that—and this is the only direction we have to give—whereas we have in the past regarded the application to us for such a warrant as in itself a tacit assurance that the premises to be searched were in the occupation of a person subject to the jurisdiction of this court, we shall in the future require on every application an explicit declaration to that effect.

We take it for granted that there was no intention on the part of the Supreme Court to convey the impression, which nevertheless some heedless members of the public appear to have received, that this Chinese Court knowingly issued its warrant over premises in the occupation of a British subject whom the principle of extrajurisdictionality should have rendered immune from that process. The learned Magistrate and myself are both even to mention such a silly report which amounts to a charge of grave breach of that courtesy towards the members of every degree which is so essential to the well-being and good governance of this International Settlement.

At the conclusion of the trial the jury, not content with performing their duty of assessing the damages, went outside their office by professing the opinion that "it is contrary to public policy that any corporation or combine should possess the powers apparently exercised by the Opium Combine, or that the Municipal Police force should be the medium by which such power is exercised."

It is, of course, a misuse of language to speak of powers being exercised by the Combine. The powers exercised are the powers of the various Courts over their respective nationals, and the first part of the jury's resolution can only be regarded as an attempt by five irresponsible members of an alien laity to prescribe to this and other non-British Courts under what circumstances and in what manner they shall exercise their judicial discretion.

The second part of the resolution evinces utter ignorance of the position of the members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who are supplied by the Municipal Council to replace the Chinese runners by whom prior to 1911 the process of this court was executed. The Chinese residents within the International Settlement. This service on the part of the Municipal Council towards this court has been and is rendered at the request and with the approval of the ratepayers as of the Consular Body here and the Diplomatic Body in Peking. It would be a calamity for the good order of the Settlement were the Council to let themselves be deterred, by the possibility of a lawsuit, from drawing to a suggestion in the issue of the North China Daily News of December 22 that the Combine "have been enabled to manipulate the machinery" of this court. The members of the Opium Combine no less than other members of the general public, are at liberty to set the criminal law in motion, and though their motive in doing so may be solely to protect their own interests—a thing which they are perfectly entitled to do—they have at the same time, in our opinion, performed a service to the community in general. It is an old adage that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves, and the same applies to smugglers.

Recent prosecutions have not only served to vindicate the laws of this country and the regulations of the Maritime Customs but they have also been of benefit to shipowners and masters who, having in several instances been fined large sums of money by the Customs Authorities owing to the discovery of smuggled opium on their vessels, have sought through official channels the protection of this court by means of the imposition of drastic penalties on persons detected in the traffic. To these weighty considerations the court, if not the press and the populace, has had regard ab initio.

The statement of the same paper on the following day that a number of these searches have proved abortive does not, as we have just heard, convey an entirely accurate impression, but I have, in order to allay popular misapprehension on the subject, so far back as November 1 last intimated in writing to the Municipal Council our opinion that search warrants in future should only issue after a more rigid examination of the informant as to the grounds of his information.

The Magistrate said he agreed with all that the Assessor had said.

## All Available White Troops for Western Front Is Times' Plea

Would Leave Salonica, Egypt And Mesopotamia to Indian And African Armies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—The Times' military correspondent says that, in order to gain the necessary superiority on the west front during 1917-18, every possible division of white troops should be withdrawn from Salonica, Egypt and Mesopotamia, native armies from India and Africa replacing them. In Egypt, artillery could be provided

ed by the Dominions. The preservation of Egypt as a base intact is as much to the interest of Australia as to Britain and India.

Egypt is the ideal offensive base for operations on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The breaking down of Turkish military power by combined action of the Allies in Armenia, Mesopotamia and Egypt is the best means of accomplishing the investment of the Austro-German armies and checking Germany's moves in the East.

## NEW YEAR HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 28.—It is officially announced that the Over-seas New Year Honors will be postponed till the middle of January.



for Infants and Children.

## Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmacological societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Sooling Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders. Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAPP, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. BASKINSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Department of Commerce and Police  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Manila, P. I.

## NOTICE of Sale of Motor Transportation Equipment

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manufacturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913.	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P7,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
3	Trailer "	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE,  
Director of Public Works.  
Manila, P. I.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

**KAIPING Coal Coke**

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

Quality Right. **SWEDISH PAPER** Prices Right.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
No. 6 Kiangse Road

## American Protest on Blacklist Is Rejected -:- Full Text of British Note -:-

Washington, November 14.—The British reply to the American protest against England's blacklist policy, delivered by the London Foreign Office on October 10 and held secret by the State Department, was made public today.

The reply is a flat rejection of all the American contentions.

Some features of the note are expected to draw a reply from this Government. One is a charge against the neutrality of the United States. Viscount Grey declared that "German business establishments in foreign countries have been 'active agents' for the purpose of espionage."

He alleged they have been "bases of supply for German warships and paymasters of miscreants employed to destroy by foul means factories engaged in making, or ships engaged in carrying supplies required by the allies." He added:

"I am bound to observe, what I do not think will be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particularly criminal kind which I know that they are the first to discountenance and deplore."

### To Defend Neutrality

The State Department is expected to remind Great Britain that the administration of the neutrality laws of the United States permits of no criticism from a belligerent power. If there were any real basis for the charge, it was indicated, Great Britain long ago would have made the matter a subject of strenuous diplomatic protest.

Exception also was taken at the State Department today to what was characterised as an obvious effort by Viscount Grey to revive in his note the submarine controversy between this country and Germany. He declared ten British merchant vessels had been sunk without warning between June 1 and September 30, 1916, involving the losses of life, and added:

"Probably other vessels were sunk without warning."

The note was not regarded as conciliatory. There was an intimation at the department that should England apply the blacklist with due regard for the rights of citizens of this country, the chances of the dispute becoming critical would be diminished. It was regarded as likely that the department would await evidences of British intentions in the further application of the blacklist policy before either replying to the note or notifying President Wilson of the exhaustion of diplomatic resources in an effort to secure respect for American rights.

### Shows British Annoyance

State Department critics said the evident object of the note was to reveal to the State Department the British Government's annoyance, and at the same time to hint that the American Government might get practically what it asked.

The following passage at the conclusion of the note caused surprise: "Suspensions and insinuations which would construe so simple an action (the blacklist) as an opening for secret and unavowed designs on neutral rights should have no place in the relations between two friendly countries."

Officials said it disclosed a feeling of resentment in the British Government not so markedly exhibited before. It contained a hint, they thought, of possible disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries if such "suspensions" and "insinuations" continued.

### Reference to Peace

Lord Grey's reference to peace was also spoken of as a striking feature

of the note. Assuming an American contention that there is no military necessity for the blacklist, he says:

"We may well wish that it were so. Though the military situation of the allies has greatly improved, there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them, and one which imposes the duty of employing every measure they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents."

### Text of the Note

The full text of the note follows: The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Ambassador W. H. Page.

Foreign Office, London, October 10, 1916. YOUR EXCELLENCY—

"His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the note which Your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me on the 28th July last, with respect to the addition of certain firms in the United States of America to the statutory list compiled and issued in accordance with 'the trading with the Enemy (extension of powers) Act 1915.'"

"2—You will recall that shortly after this Act became law I had the honor, in my note of the 16th February last, in reply to your note of the 26th January, to explain the object of the Act. It is a piece of purely municipal legislation, and provides that His Majesty may by proclamation prohibit persons in the United Kingdom from trading with any persons in foreign countries who might be specified in such proclamations or in any subsequent orders. It also imposes appropriate penalties upon persons in the United Kingdom who violate the provisions of this statute."

### No Penalties on Neutrals

"3—That is all. His Majesty's Government neither purport nor claim to impose any disabilities or penalties upon neutral individuals or upon neutral commerce. The measure is simply one which enjoins those who owe allegiance to Great Britain to cease having trade relations with persons who are found to be assisting or rendering service to the enemy."

"4—I can scarcely believe that the United States Government intend to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign State to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest. The right to do so is so obvious that I feel sure that the protest which your Excellency handed to me has been founded on a misconception of the scope and intent of the measures which have been taken."

### Admits Right to Trade

"The note then proceeds to point out that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with any of the nations now at war. His Majesty's Government readily admit that the citizens of every neutral nation are free to trade with belligerent countries. The United States Government will, no doubt, equally readily admit that they do so subject to the right of the other belligerent to put an end to that trade by every means within his power which is recognised by international law by such measures, for instance, as the seizure of neu-

tral goods on contraband or for breach of blockade, etc."

"The legislation, however, to which exception is taken does not belong to that class of measures. It is purely municipal. It is an exercise of the sovereign right of an independent State over its own citizens, and nothing more."

"This fact has not, I feel sure, been fully realised by the Government of the United States of America, for the note maintains that the Government cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered and extended at will in derogation of the rights of its citizens, and says that 'conspicuous among the principles which the civilised nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere.'"

### Denies Interference With Rights

"As I have said above, the legislation merely prohibits persons in the United Kingdom from trading with certain specified individuals who, by reason of their nationality or of their association, are found to support the cause of the enemy and trading with whom will therefore strengthen that cause. So far as that legislation is concerned, no rights or property of these specified individuals are interfered with; neither they nor their property are condemned or confiscated; they are as free as they were before to carry on their business. The only disability they suffer is that British subjects are prohibited from giving to them the support and assistance of British credit and British property."

"7—The steps which His Majesty's Government are taking under the above-mentioned act are not confined to the United States of America; the policy is only pursued in all neutral countries. Nay, more, with the full consent of the allied countries, are being placed on the statutory list if they are firms with whom it is necessary to prevent British subjects from trading. These considerations may, perhaps, serve to convince the Government of the United States that the measures now being taken are not directed against neutral trade in particular; they are part of the general belligerent operations designed to weaken the enemy's resources."

### Not Obligated to Aid

"8—I do not read your note of the 28th July as maintaining that His Majesty's Government are obliged by any rule of international law to give to those who are actively assisting the cause of their enemies, whether they be established in neutral or in enemy territory, the facilities which flow from participation in British commerce. Any such proposition would be so manifestly untenable, that there is no reason to refute it. The feelings which I venture to think have prompted the note under reply must have been that the measures which we have been obliged to take will be expanded to an extent which will result in their interfering with genuine neutral commerce; perhaps, also, that they are not exclusively designed for belligerent purposes, but are rather an attempt to forward our own trade interests at the expense of neutral commerce under the cloak of belligerency; and, lastly, that they are, from a military point of view, unnecessary."

"9—Upon these points I am able to give to the Government and people of the United States the fullest

assurances. Upon the first point, it is true, as your note says, that the name of a firm may be added to the statutory list of persons with whom British persons may not trade when, on account of the enemy association of such firm, it seems expedient to do so. But the Government of the United States can feel confident that this system of prohibitions will not be carried further than is absolutely necessary."

### Forced On By War

"It has been forced upon us by the circumstances of the present war. To extend it beyond what is required in order to secure its immediate purpose—the weakening of the resources of our opponents—or to allow it to interfere with what is really the genuine neutral trade of a country with which we desire to have the closest commercial intercourse, would be contrary to British interests."

"The advantage derived from a commercial transaction between a British subject and a foreigner is mutual, and for His Majesty's Government to forbid a British subject to trade with the citizen of any foreign country necessarily entails some diminution of commercial opportunity for that British subject, and therefore some loss both to him and to his country."

"Consequently the United States Government, even if they are willing to ignore the whole tradition and tendency of British policy towards the commerce of other nations, might be confident that self-interest alone would render His Majesty's Government anxious not to place upon the statutory list the name of any firm which carries on a genuine bona fide neutral trade. If they did so, Great Britain herself would be the loser."

"10—As to the second point, there seem to be individuals in the United States and elsewhere whom it is almost impossible to convince that the measures we take are measures against our enemies, and not intended merely to foster our own trade at expense at that of neutral countries. I can only reiterate, what has been repeatedly explained before, that His Majesty's government have no such unworthy object in view. We have, in fact, in all the steps we have taken to prevent British subjects from trading with these specified firms, been most careful to cause the least possible dislocation of neutral trade, as much in our interests as in those of the neutral."

### Right of Blacklist

"11—I turn now to the question whether the circumstances of the present war are such as to justify resort on the part of His Majesty's Government to novel expedient."

"12—As the United States Government are well aware, the Anglo-American practice has in times past been to treat domicile as the test of enemy character, in contradistinction to the continental practice which has always regarded nationality as the test. The Anglo-American rule, crystallised at the time when means of transport and communication were less developed than now, and when in consequence the actions of a person established in a distant country could have but little influence upon a struggle."

"13—Today the position is very different. The activities of enemy

subjects are ubiquitous, and under modern conditions it is easy for them wherever resident to remit money to any place where it may be required for the use of their own government or to act in other ways calculated to assist its purposes and to damage the interests of the powers with whom it is at war. No elaborate exposition of the situation is required to show that full use has been and is being made of these opportunities."

"14—The experience of the war has proved abundantly, as the United States Government will readily admit, that many Germans in neutral countries have done all in their power to help the cause of their own country and to injure that of the allies; in fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that German houses abroad have in a large number of cases, been used as an integral part of an organisation deliberately conceived and planned as an engine for the furtherance of German politics and military ambitions."

### German Supply Bases

"It is common knowledge that German business establishments in foreign countries have been not merely centers of German trade, but active agents for dissemination of German political and social influence and for the purpose of espionage."

"In some cases they have even been used as bases of supply for German cruisers, and in other cases as organisers and paymasters of miscreants employed to destroy by foul means factories engaged in making or ships in carrying supplies required by the allies."

"Such operations have been carried out in the territory even of the United States itself, and I am bound to observe what I do not think will be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particularly criminal kind, which I know they are the first to discountenance and deplore."

"15—In the face of enemy activities of this nature it was essential for His Majesty's government to take steps that should at least deprive interests so strongly hostile of the facilities and advantages of unrestricted trading with British subjects."

### Public Opinion Factor

"The public opinion of this country would not have tolerated the prolonging of the war by the continued

liberty of British subject to trade with and so to enrich the firms in foreign countries whose wealth and influence were alike at the service of the enemy."

"16—Let me repeat that His Majesty's government make no such claim to dictate to citizens of the United States, nor to those of any other neutral country as to the persons with whom they are or are not to trade. They do, however, maintain the right, which in the present crisis is also their duty toward the people of this country and to their allies, to withhold British facilities from those who conduct their trade for the benefit of our enemies."

"If the value to these firms of British facilities is such as to lead them to prefer to give up their trade with our enemies rather than to run the risk of being deprived of such facilities, His Majesty's government cannot admit that their acceptance of guarantees to that effect is either arbitrary or incompatible with international law or comity."

"17—There is another matter with which I should like to deal."

"18—The idea would seem to be prevalent in some quarters that the military position is now such that it is unnecessary for His Majesty's Government to take any steps which might prejudice, even to a slight extent, the commerce of neutral countries, that the end of the war is in sight, and that nothing which hap-

pens in distant neutral countries can effect the ultimate result."

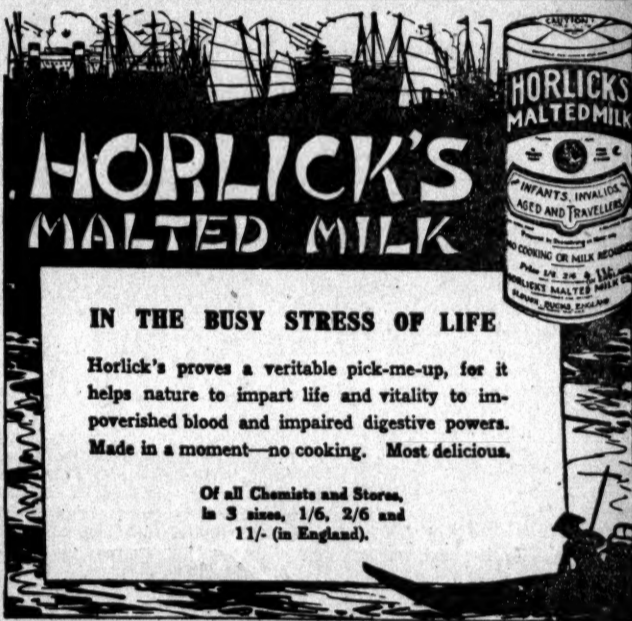
### Long Fight Ahead

"19—If that were really the position, it is possible that the measures taken by His Majesty's Government might be described as uncalled for, but it is not. We may well wish that it were so. Even though the military situation of the allies has greatly improved, there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them, and one which in justice to the principles for which they are fighting imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents."

"20—One observation which is very commonly heard is that certain belligerent acts, even though lawful, are too petty to have any influence upon a struggle of such magnitude. It is, I know, difficult for those who have no immediate contact with war to realise with what painful anxiety men and women in this country must regard even the smallest acts which tend to increase, if only by a hair's breadth, the danger in which their relatives and friends daily stand, or to prolong, if only by a minute, the period during which they are to be exposed to such perils."

"21—Whatever inconvenience may be caused to neutral nations by the exercise of belligerent rights, it is not to be compared for an instant to the suffering and loss occasioned to sight, and that nothing which hap-

(Continued on Page 4)



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## HERRICK PROPOSES GREAT RELIEF BOARD

Should Be Appointed By President, He Says, To Handle All War Charity

A BILLION NOT TOO MUCH

Suggests Federal and State Appropriations—Work Of American Ambulance

Philadelphia, November 19.—In an address mainly on the work of the American Ambulance in France, delivered tonight at the home of E. T. Stotesbury in this city, Myron T. Herrick, who as American Ambassador at Paris rendered notable service in the midst of the confusion of the early months of the war, suggested the organization, even at this late date, of a general national committee for the administration of war relief.

"There is an impression," he said, "that to be neutral means that we may profit from blood and tears of nations in agony, and that there is no obligation on us in return to do more than give a little from our surplus. But there is an active neutrality which will cause Europe to think of us when this war is over, not as the commercial-minded sellers of munitions and supplies alone, but as the large-hearted, free-handed people which have cared for the wounded and dying, clothed and fed the homeless and hungry, and nursed the helpless victims of battle. These are the actions which will gain us the love of Europe, rather than its contempt for our commercialism."

"The situation can be adequately met only by the systematic organization of all the philanthropic forces of the United States. A strong central authority is needed, such as the Government alone can give. I wish that the President had seen fit (and it is not yet too late) to appoint a large number of the leading men of the country as a committee to take charge of the whole undertaking—to co-ordinate all kinds of relief work, receiving the aid of Federal and State Government even to the extent of appropriations. Were we to set the mark at a billion dollars that would be little enough to meet the extraordinary demands of this worst calamity that the world has ever known."

"It is often said that the United States will have no friends when this war ends, but were we to create this gigantic charity to labor in every one of the belligerent countries for the relief of the wounded and destitute, its beneficent work would far overshadow all the animosities which now vex us. We should have all these nations as our friends. The performance of our duty as a Christian nation would be also our most effective measure of defense."

### The American Ambulance

Discussing the work of the American Ambulance in France, Mr. Herrick said in part:

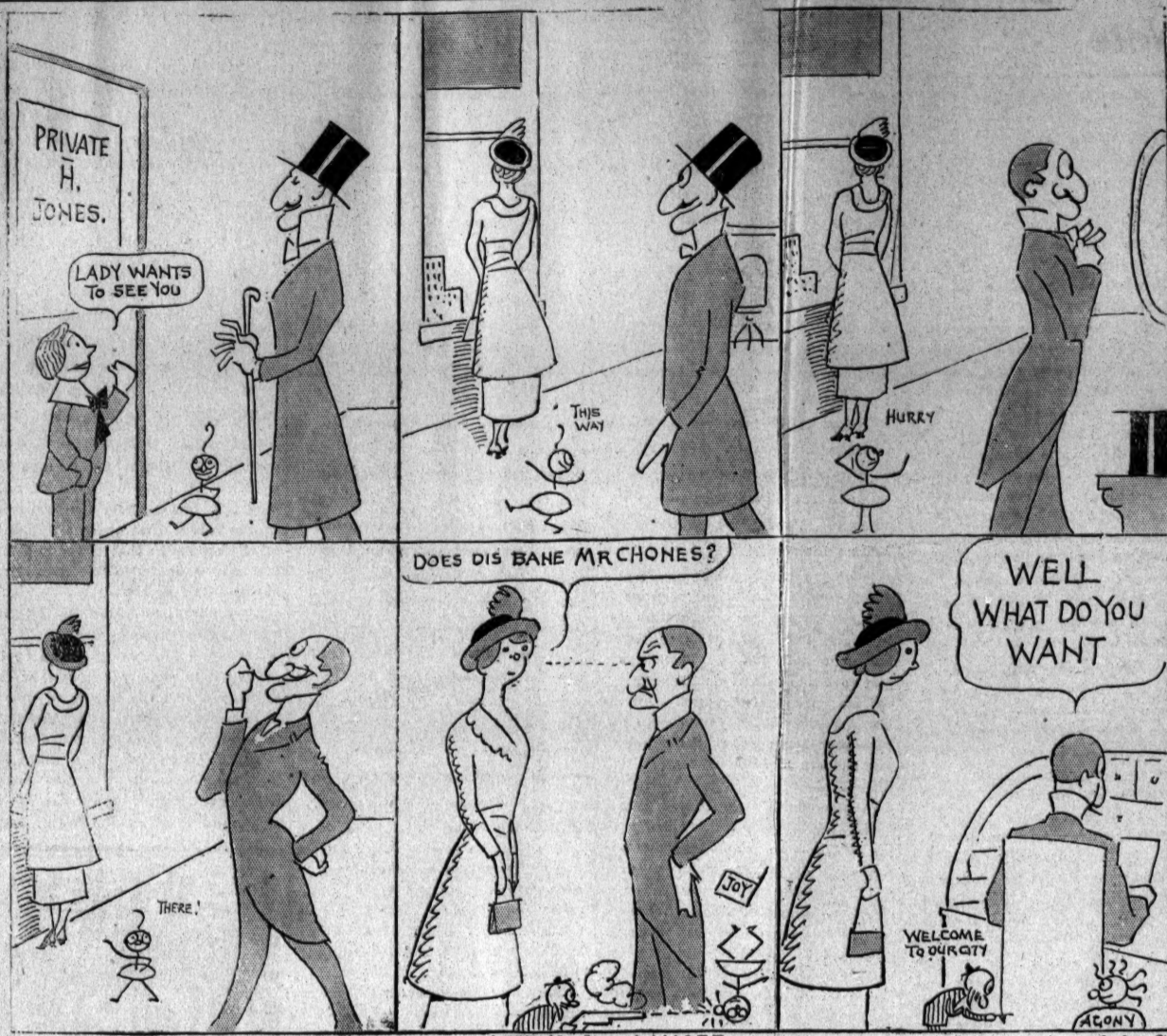
"There are now seven sections of ambulances working in the field, each section is composed of twenty ambulances, one or two staff cars, and one or two supply cars, or about twenty-five cars in all. There is also a section in Salonica, recently sent there at the request of the French military authorities—a decided compliment to the efficient work our men have done."

"There is still a section in Paris, which has grown to about thirty-five cars and which takes care of all the wounded that come into Paris, taking them from the trains to the hospitals, including our own. It is estimated that our ambulances have transported about 250,000 wounded men since the war began. There are now between 225 and 250 young men in the service as ambulance drivers. Most of them are college men. All told, we have had probably about 500 men in the service since the beginning of the war."

"We have sent over about 108 men from Harvard, about forty men from Yale, about the same number from Princeton, and a lesser number from other colleges. I think there are about forty colleges represented in all. Fifty-two of our men have won the Croix de Guerre (War Cross) for bravery. Two of our boys have won the Médaille Militaire, the highest medal awarded by the French Army. I believe, although I am not sure, that this is the only time civilians have won this medal. One of these boys is from Ohio—William M. Barber, son of Judge Barber of Toledo. The other boy is Roswell Sanders of Newburyport, Mass."

"At the beginning of the war the American Hospital, a small but complete institution, offered to install a war service. General Fevres, Chief of Sanitation of the French Army, suggested that the Americans take over and equip the Elysee Pasteur,

## What's The Use?



a large new building on the outskirts of Paris which had just been erected as a scientific school. Twenty-four hours were given for the acceptance or declination of this proposition. To undertake this task meant the underwriting of not less than \$400,000 for the first year and an annual expenditure of at least that much every year thereafter. The group consisting of Americans in France—the leisure class, the business people, the doctors, the nurses—accepted the proposal.

### Did Not Run Away

"They also pledged themselves to remain in the hospital and not to desert the wounded, no matter what should befall Paris. When the Government and the diplomatic corps left Paris, and later about 1,250,000 residents left Paris within forty-eight hours, and the great German army was in sight of the Eiffel Tower, with the probability of later on entering Paris through Neuilly, where the hospital was located, not a single American who had pledged his services to this hospital deserted or even the thought of deserting his post, although they were individually, but not collectively, released from the pledge to remain."

"Since that time this hospital has been treating continuously about 600 wounded. The late General Gallieni, then Governor General of Paris and later Minister of War in France, said that out of 300 or 400 hospitals in and about Paris it was to the American Ambulance Hospital that they sent their special cases for treatment. It was the first to establish a dentistry department. Of late months it has been made a hospital of the first line. It now has a number of outpatients cared for at its own expense in hospitals in St. Cloud and other places near Neuilly. It has about 500 patients in the hospital near Neuilly; about 800 or 900 in the auxiliary hospitals, about 150 in Hospital B. at July. It cares for about 1,600 wounded men daily."

"The expenses have grown with the rising cost of food. The annual budget is now more than \$400,000, and it requires \$11,000 a month to keep up the field service. There is need for more ambulances and more men. We are sending over about twenty or thirty men every month. Ambulances cost \$1,500, which includes cost of maintenance for six months. The hospital is now in need of funds, having barely enough for three months longer. It costs \$600 to endow a bed for a year."

"After the organization of the

hospital there grew out of the American Embassy in Paris, with the consent of the United States Government, an organization known as the American Relief Clearing House, which occupies the residence in which Ambassadors White, Bacon, and myself lived. It has become the center of American relief work in France and in other countries. Connected with the Clearing House is its complementary organization in New York, the War Relief Clearing House; also the Refugee Relief, ministering to the homeless wanderers of all countries who have been driven from their homes by the indiscriminate waste of war."

## American Protest Is Rejected; Full Note

(Continued from Page 3)

marking by the prolongation of the war, even for a week.

### Defends Ban on Coal

"22—One other matter should be mentioned, namely, the exclusion from ships using British coal of goods belonging to firms on the statutory list. This is enforced by rendering it a condition of the supply of bunker coal."

"What legal objection can be taken to this course? It is British coal; why should it be used to transport the goods of those who are actively assisting our enemies?"

"Nor is this the only point. It must be remembered that the German Government by their submarine warfare have sought to diminish the world's tonnage; that they have sunk illegally and without warning hundreds of peaceful merchant ships belonging not only to allied countries, but to neutrals as well. Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Spanish, Greek ships have all been sunk."

"Between the first of June and the thirtieth of September, 1916, 262 vessels have been sunk by enemy's submarines; 73 of these were British, 123 allies and 66 neutrals. "These totals include ten British vessels which were sunk without warning and involved the loss of eighty-one lives; two allied, one of which involves the loss of two lives, no information being available as to the other, and three neutral, involving the loss of one life. Even so, the list is incomplete. Probably other vessels were sunk without warning and more lives than those enumerated was lost. It may be added that where those on board did escape it

was, as a rule, only by taking to open boats.

### Belgian Relief Hit

"23—One of the first enterprises to feel the loss of tonnage has been the commission for relief in Belgium. Relief ships have themselves been repeatedly sunk, and in spite of all the efforts of His Majesty's Government, in spite of the special facilities given for the supply of coal to ships engaged in the commission's service, that body is constantly unable to import into Belgium the foodstuffs absolutely necessary to preserve the life of the population. Can it, then, be wondered that the British Government are anxious to limit the supply of British coal in such a way as to reserve it as far as possible to ships genuinely employed in allied or neutral trade?"

"24—There is, indeed, one pre-occupation in regard to this use of coaling advantages by His Majesty's Government which is, no doubt, present in the minds of neutrals, and which I recognize. I refer to the apprehension that the potential control over means of transportation thus possessed by one nation might be used for the disruption of the trade of the world in the selfish interest of that nation."

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, take this opportunity to declare that they are not unmindful of the obligations of those who possess sea power, nor of that traditional policy pursued by the British Empire by which such power has been regarded as a trust and has been exercised in the interest of freedom. They require no representations to recall such considerations to mind, but they cannot admit that, in the circumstances of the times, their present use of their coal resources a use which only differs in extent from that exercised by the United States in the Civil War in the case of vessels proceeding to such ports as Nassau, is obnoxious to their duties or their voluntary professions."

Quotes 1862 Ruling  
"25.—In conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling to mind the instructions issued by Lord Russell on the 5th of July, 1862, to the merchants of Liverpool in regard to trade with the Bahamas. His Lordship there advised British subjects that their 'true remedy' would be to 'refrain from this species of trade' on the ground that 'it exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers.' "26—His Majesty's Government does

## By Tom Powers

design on neutral rights should have no place in the relations between two friendly countries.

"27—I trust that the explanations contained in this note will destroy such suspicions and correct the erroneous views which prevail in the United States on the subject."

"I have, etc.,

"GREY OF FALLODEN."

## CHURCH WINS ELECTION BET

Hughes Admirer Must Attend Service and Give \$1 for 52 Sundays

Bloomfield, N. J., November 19.—The first payment on a \$52 election bet was made today, when Joseph Harwinkle put a dollar note on the collection plate of the Park Methodist Church, in the presence of Thomas D. Gwinne, who had the Wilson end of the wager. Harwinkle who bet on Hughes, is obligated to attend some Bloomfield, Glen Ridge or Brookdale Church each Sunday for fifty-two weeks and to put one dollar on the collection plate each Sunday. If Mr. Harwinkle should be unable to attend church on any Sunday he must delegate some one to take his place. Should Gwinne be unable to accompany Harwinkle or his representative to church on any Sunday, he may name a substitute.

## WORLD'S JEWS TURN TO U.S.

Marshall Sees America the Center Of Jewish Faith and Population

New York, November 20.—"America is the logical new center of the Jewish faith and the Jewish population of the world," said Louis Marshall, speaking yesterday afternoon at the graduation ex-

ercises of the Schools for Jewish Girls of the Kehillah in the Auditorium of Stuyvesant High School. "It is for the American Jews," he said, "to strive to make this new center strong, loyal and closely knit."

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the older centers of the Jewish faith in Europe were being destroyed by the present war. "The Jews of the world," he said, "are now looking to America for their hope and for their future." He then said that the greatest consideration in the well-being of a Jewish community is the knowledge of the Jewish traditions and religion. "We cannot be a Jewish people," he said, "without knowledge of Jewish religion and traditions. In the work of inculcating this knowledge primary schools are of, perhaps, greatest importance. The conditions of Jewish education in New York should be a good deal better than they are, and for this every Jew in the city is responsible. I wish they were all here now to see the good work that is being done by a few and the need for more extensive work of the same sort. We are proud of our charities, and we should be equally proud of our educational system."

Dr. J. L. Magnes spoke of the destruction of the great Jewish centers of Europe. He said that in spite of suffering the Jews of Europe were standing together as a body and remained loyal to their faith. "Here in America," he added, "we may build a house of Judaism freer and larger, perhaps, than any that has been built before."

Professor Israel Friedlaender presided, and Bernard Semel made a short address in Yiddish.

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# Shooting

"A" Company, British, S.V.C.  
The November and December monthly cups were fired yesterday, between the hours of 6.30 and 8.30 a.m., the conditions being a sighter and 10 shots at 200 yards, Bisley targets and scoring, the first seven shots counting for the November competitions and the last seven for December. There was a very poor attendance, due probably to the state of the weather, those men who did turn up having to shoot in a very miserable, raw drizzle, which had an adverse effect on the scores. The best total of the morning was made by Sergt. Mathieson (40) and he had the unique experience of winning "B" Class Cup outright with his first seven shots, and winning his first leg on "A" Class with the last seven. The first of these successes also enabled a competition to be declared in "A" Class for the December shoot, bringing the number of competitors up to the required minimum. There were not sufficient men present in "C" Class even for a spoon shoot.

The detailed results follow:—  
**November Cups**  
"A" Class:  
Pte. W. G. Smith... 24 net 24  
Pte. J. E. Cameron 23 7% 21.39  
Lieut. W. J. Monk. 22 11.25% 19.53  
Pte. Smith wins spoon for highest score, no competition for Cup.  
"B" Class:  
Sergt. N. Mathieson 27 7% 25.11  
Pte. G. Dunlop... 25 net 25  
Col. Sgt. G. Snow... 25 4.25% 23.94  
Cpl. C. W. Marshall 23 net 23  
L-Cpl. G. C. Purton 23 net 23  
Sergt. Mathieson wins Cup outright, and spoon for highest score; transferred to "A" Class.  
"C" Class:  
Pte. H. Robinson... 23 net 23  
Pte. C. O. Momber. 22 4.25% 21.07  
Pte. E. L. Allen... 14 net 14  
No competition.  
**December Cups**  
"A" Class:  
Sergt. N. Mathieson 28 net 28  
Pte. W. G. Smith... 27 net 27  
Pte. J. E. Cameron 26 7% 24.18  
Lieut. W. J. Monk. 24 11.25% 21.30  
Sergt. Mathieson wins 1st leg on Cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 4.25%.  
"B" Class:  
Pte. G. Dunlop... 23 net 23  
Cpl. C. W. Marshall 27 net 27  
Cpl. E. A. G. May... 25 4.25% 24.90  
C-Sgt. G. H. A. Snow 25 4.25% 23.94  
Cpl. F. E. Hodges... 24 4.25% 22.98  
Pte. Dunlop wins first leg on cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 4.25%.  
"C" Class:  
Pte. H. Robinson... 23 net 23  
Pte. C. O. Momber. 20 4.25% 19.15  
Pte. E. L. Allen... 14 net 14  
No competition.

# S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Treman, Commandant: S. V. C. headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, December 29, 1916.  
No Parade Flag: Attention is drawn to the Corps Regulation which provides for the cancellation of a parade by signal, as follows:—  
The "No-parade" signal is the hoisting of a flag, a red St. Andrew's Cross on a white ground at the S. V. C. Headquarters, Central Police Station, P. and O. flag staff, Customs signal station at Pootung, Hongkew Fire signal station and the Shanghai Race Club.

# NEW YEAR CUP RACE

The New Year Cup race of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at noon on New Year's Day. There will be a Win Pari-Mutuel and Members' Cash Sweep on the race. The entire net proceeds will be devoted to such War Funds as decided on by the Stewards. There will be no charge for admission.

# INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



# Today's Football

The Association football section of the American Athletic Club will be out again today, weather permitting, as they are booked to try conclusions with the Helena's representatives, at the Race Course.  
The Club team will be chosen from the following men: Wilhoit, Ashley, Vanderbeek, Mitchell, Langley, Woods, Wooten, Desland, Hall, Vaughan, Rosenfeld, Wilner, Cowen, Oots, Tinkham, Hendry, Stewart and Rasmussen.  
Just a few words to them before they go on the field. The first principle of Soccer is to keep your place. Don't all rush headlong for the ball wherever it goes. Stick to the place assigned to you at the start, keep the ranks as open as they are then, have the ball as much as possible on the wings and when you get not less than fifteen yards out from goal, slam the ball at it for all you are worth. Your shots will be erratic for a time, but no matter—try them. Shoot often, hard and low is the idea.

**Public School v. S. M. P. 2nd XI.**  
This match will be played on the Widows' Monument Ground commencing at 2.45 p.m.  
The following will represent the Public School:—  
B. Shirazee, B. H. Smith (Capt.), J. Turner, T. Roberts, G. F. Tapp, F. Madar, G. Madar, A. Johanson, E. J. Cooke, C. Ozorio, A. V. White.  
Reserves:—H. Rowland, A. Ferris, S. F. C. v. Police  
This match will be played on the Police Ground at 2.45 p.m.  
S. F. C. team—A. McLean, E. Thacher, M. Tonkin, P. Isherwood, W. J. Gande (Capt.), W. J. Brown, H. N. Olsen, D. V. Vanostrecht, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie, Linesman—G. Craigie Ross.  
**S. R. C. v. St. Xavier's**  
On the Recreation Club's ground. The S. R. C. team will be selected from the following:—H. B. Ollerdesen, J. B. Katz, E. Turner, T. Wigton (Capt.), A. M. A. Hansen, B. Stromberg, R. Dorrance, B. Norris, R. Dawe, T. W. R. Wilson, R. J. S. Brandt, W. A. Webb, W. Manley.

# Basketball

The Brooklyn basketball team put up a very good fight against the local cracks, the Red Sox, at the Town Hall, yesterday, although they lost by a score of 25 to 40.

The following were the teams and scores:  
Red Sox: Nichols, f. Morrison, f. Tinkham, c. Hykes, c. Woods, g. Britton, g. Luke, g.  
Brooklyn: Massey, f. Eysinger, f. Richter, c. Humel, c. Anderson, g. Brenner, g. Macfarlane, g.  
Umpire: J. Chadwick.  
Field Goals: Nichols, 11, Eysinger, 5, Massey, 5, Morrison, 3, Tinkham, 3, Woods, 2, Anderson, 1.  
Foul Goals: Eysinger 3, Nichols 2, Foul Tries: Nichols 4, Eysinger 1.  
The game started just before six o'clock and continued for 20 minutes each half. The floor was very slippery and dangerous, owing to the damp weather outside and, besides, occasioning frequent tumbles, it interfered with accurate shooting and play generally.  
Nichols made most of the goals for the local club and Tinkham worked very well as center. Morrison, who is the other crack forward for the Red Sox, was so very closely guarded that he was not able to do his usual bit, but he managed to get in 3 baskets.

The Brooklyn team was composed of picked players, who were quick with the ball and generally good all round, but Eysinger and Anderson seemed to be the star players of the team.  
The game opened with the Brooklyn pressing the locals and playing mostly on the home field, but this did not keep up for long and the first goal was made by the Red Sox captain, from a well-placed long distance shot. When the whistle sounded for half-time, the scores stood at 19-15 against Brooklyn.

In the second half, Tinkham set the ball rolling by making the first basket and followed this by another one soon after. It was not until five goals had already been dropped, that Massey, for the Brooklyn, found their first. They then began to rally, Eysinger making 3 baskets, while Massey added another one. The

points in the second half were 21 to 10 in favor of Red Sox and brought the grand total to 40-25.

The game was replete with brilliant passes and there was some clever combination team work on both sides.  
The Helena-Red Sox match, which takes place on New Year's night, at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, should be a very good game, especially after the exhibition of yesterday, in which the Red Sox team showed considerable improvement in their form. Admission tickets may be had at Moutrie's and the Y.M.C.A. at 40 cents each.

# SHANGHAI HOCKEY LEAGUE

League Table to date is as follows:

Team	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	Points
Sikhs	5	4	0	1	34	8	9
"B" Co.	5	4	0	1	33	9	9
Harlequins	5	3	2	0	19	16	6
St. Xavier's	5	2	3	0	22	9	4
Public School	5	1	4	0	12	45	2
"B" Co. 2nd	5	0	5	0	10	43	0

Games today as follows:—  
"B" Co. v. Sikhs Cricket Club Ground.  
Harlequins v. "B" Co. 2nd Polo Ground N.  
St. Xavier's v. Public School Widow's Monument.

The following will represent the Public School:—  
A. Ferris, E. T. Nash, C. Barradas, W. Mooney (Capt.), G. D. Raeburn, A. Lewis, A. Madson, N. J. Webb, W. T. MacDermott, H. V. Rowland, T. McKenna.

# Billiards

Remedios beat Morris in the second semi-final of the billiard championship, at the Masonic Hall, last night, by 600 to 429. It was a good game throughout.  
Remedios' breaks were: 27, 23, 29, 23, 21, 29, 22, 29, 31, 23, 21, 26. Morris' breaks were: 23, 31, 30, 22, 29.

# Vice President Urges Support For Premier

## Appeals for the Elimination Of Misunderstandings With President Li

Ostasiatische Lloyd  
Peking, December 29.—The Peking Jih-pao reports that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, together with the Tsuchuns and Governors of twenty-one provinces, has sent a telegram to Peking, dealing with the elimination of misunderstandings between President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui. The President is requested to place full confidence in Tuan Chi-jui, to maintain his Cabinet as well as to give him a free hand in reconstructing the Republic.

The Parliament is urged to perform its legislative duties and not to interfere with administrative affairs. The position of Premier Tuan Chi-jui has been strengthened by this telegram.  
Both the President and the Premier have sent representatives to Tientsin, to welcome Liang Chi-chiao.

# Another Military Move

Rein's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Peking, Dec. 29.—The Government, yesterday, received a telegram which has the appearance of inaugurating another telegraphic campaign by the military party against the Kuomintang and Parliament. Criticism of the latter is very severe. The telegram is signed by the Tsuchuns and Governors of twenty-two provinces and the Tsuchuns of the three administrative areas, headed by General Feng Kuo-chang.  
The telegram first points out that, when the Republic was restored, the people looked to the Government to take warning from past experiences and to do its utmost to restore peace and tranquillity. Nevertheless, after the lapse of many months, not only is the struggle between the various parties increasing, but rumors detrimental to the country's welfare are constantly being circulated.  
The telegram proceeds to express deep respect for the President and confidence that Premier Tuan Chi-jui, if allowed full power, will be able to serve the nation excellently and restore tranquillity. Therefore,

since the President, at the time of utmost to co-operate with the the conflict between the Presidential Office and the Cabinet, expressed his willingness to entrust the whole responsibility and power to the Premier, the time has now arrived when the latter should do his utmost to solve all military, financial and diplomatic problems, in which effort the signatories to the telegram are prepared to give their full support.  
Want Cabinet Co-operation  
The telegram then insists upon the Cabinet Ministers fully co-operating with the Premier, in order to follow a united policy. Dealing with Parliament, the telegram says that its signatories advocated the re-opening of Parliament, trusting that the constitution would be drafted as soon as possible and that members would be warned by the proceedings of the first Parliament and would do their



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### WEATHER

Mist and rain on the lower Yangtze.  
Normal monsoon on the Yellow  
Sea and further North. Variable  
breezes in the South.

### IMPERIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 30, 1916

### The Vital Question of Men (London Times)

NOW that the Government have de-  
finitely decided to strengthen the  
Board of Admiralty, we may return  
at once to a question which is equally  
urgent—the timely provision of men  
for the Army. It is absolutely vital.  
We do not wish to exaggerate, or to  
support the suggestion—which is  
being made in some quarters with the  
best intentions—that success or  
failure to solve this problem means  
the difference between victory and  
defeat. Our plans are not laid or  
conducted, and never will be laid or  
conducted, on the supposition that  
defeat is even thinkable.

But we do believe that upon this  
success or failure now there depends  
the difference between a crushing  
blow, and it may be a final blow, at  
Germany next year and an indefinite  
prolongation of the struggle with all  
the accumulated loss of blood and  
resources which it would involve.  
We do not doubt for a moment that  
Ministers are giving the problem their  
most anxious consideration. Of  
course they are; but if they allow  
its perplexities to hamper decision  
much longer, decision will be too late.  
This is the last week in November,  
and the men must be forthcoming  
by the Spring. All that is left of the  
Winter is not too much for their  
training. Every day counts, whether  
the Cabinet spend it in anxious  
thought or not, and no day that is  
now lost can be made up for in good  
time.

The events of this year show what  
our soldiers can do, if only the nation  
at home do their duty by them. Broadly  
considered, this year's campaign is  
a record of steadily increasing success  
in our attack, accompanied by a casu-  
ality list steadily and rapidly decreas-  
ing in proportion to the results attain-  
ed. It has produced a new perfection  
in the use of our artillery and in the  
combined employment of this arm  
with our infantry. With these  
palpable evidences of their growing  
superiority to the enemy before their  
eyes, the morale of the Army is rising  
every day. Their temper as a fight-  
ing force was never finer. But for  
one consideration their confidence in  
early and complete success would be  
quite undisturbed. That considera-  
tion is uncertainty about the supply  
of men. Everybody who is in touch  
with the Army at all knows that this  
is the paramount question which  
occupies all minds, from the mind of  
the humblest platoon commander to  
the mind of the Commander-in-Chief.

The German Government have a  
Bill before the Main Committee of the  
Reichstag at this moment for the  
mobilisation of the labor of all males  
between 17 and 60, and they describe  
it as a war measure surpassing in  
importance all that have gone before.  
The German people, the Minister in  
charge of it has declared, "must exert  
the extreme national power" and  
"prove to the whole world Germany's  
determination to fight with all her  
forces to the uttermost."

That does not necessarily mean  
that we are bound to take the same  
step, but it does emphasise the urgent  
need to fill up existing establishments,  
to form adequate reserves, and to  
keep up a steady flow of draft  
throughout next year's campaign.  
There are two reasons why it is abso-  
lutely essential to look ahead at least  
this far. The first is that the  
efficiency, and consequently the  
morale, of the troops depend upon  
their having ample time to assimilate  
the drafts. It is sheer waste of

fighting material to fill up at the  
last moment regiments that are go-  
ing into the firing line. The drafts  
must be ready for assimilation during  
the period before and between attacks.  
That is the time when the men get  
to know and trust each other, and  
when the regiment "finds itself."

The second reason is that the  
whole plan of a campaign depends  
upon the certainty of being able to  
reckon absolutely upon the right  
number of men at a given time.  
Such plans cannot be made over-  
night in modern warfare. It is  
only amateur strategists who talk  
of "throwing" armies from one part  
of the world to another, and who  
fancy that immense operations can  
be devised, or modified, in a day or  
two. In reality they demand in-  
creasingly long and elaborate pre-  
paration, and the first and most  
fundamental factor in thinking  
them out is exact and certain fore-  
knowledge of the forces which can  
be made available at fixed dates.  
It is the business of the soldiers to  
state clearly and firmly what num-  
bers they require for the work they  
have been set to do. It is not their  
business to suggest where and how  
the men are to be got. That is the  
business of the Government.

If the Government cannot, or  
will not, make the provision which  
the soldiers declare to be necessary,  
then the Government must frankly  
and promptly change the scope of  
operations and the soldiers must  
cut their coat according to their  
cloth. The worst of all conceivable  
decisions, Frederick the Great held,  
is not to make any decision. In  
war there is no place for "wait and  
see." There the one fatal thing is  
uncertainty and drift.

Now uncertainty and drift are  
just the danger which threatens us  
at the present moment. We are  
well enough aware that this ques-  
tion of Man-power is occupying the  
closest attention of a number of  
able and patriotic men in the  
Adjutant-General's Department of  
the War Office, in the Man-Power  
Committee, and in the Government  
generally. But the question is still  
being handled in niggling, piece-  
meal fashion. It has not been  
grasped as a whole on broad and  
courageous lines. While the Ger-  
mans propose, in the words of the  
Chief of the War Department, to  
"add to the Army all men liable  
for service who until now have  
been regarded as indispensable at  
home," and to supply their place by  
"labor taken from the less impor-  
tant industries," our Departments  
are busy making bargains and  
giving pledges which they think  
will avoid trouble.

The Prime Minister's repeated  
postponement of discussion in the  
House of Commons is also disquiet-  
ing. It suggests that on this most  
urgent problem the Government  
have not really reached any definite  
conclusions. Our Military Corres-  
pondent pointed out certain neces-  
sary lines of reform in a series of  
articles last week. What is wanted  
now is a single authority strong  
enough to carry them out by silenc-  
ing departmental wrangles.

Broadly speaking, the two great  
obstacles to reform at this moment  
are the list of reserved occupations  
and the hopeless failure of recruit-  
ing in Ireland. Until they are  
faced and overcome, there is no  
hope of progress; and the fortunes  
of the war depend not only upon  
progress, but upon immediate pro-  
gress. It is because the German  
Government realise this that they  
have brought in their drastic Bill.

### Qu estions Answered

Are the Rhodes scholarships for the  
benefit of students of all nationalities  
or for men from certain countries  
only?

Constant Reader.

The will of Cecil John Rhodes pro-  
vided scholarships at Oxford for  
British, American and German students  
as follows: South Africa, 24;  
Australasia, 21; Canada, 6; Atlantic  
Islands, 6; West Indies, 3; United  
States, 96; Germany, 15. A bill is  
now before Parliament to exclude  
German students from these scholar-  
ships after the war.

### St. Martin's Summer

Brown are the gardens and the fields,  
And gray the branches bare,  
Sad colored as the monkish garb  
St. Martin used to wear;  
And all the little woodland brooks  
In briar and bramble lost,  
And blades of withered grasses tell  
Their crystal beads of frost.

But see! the Hudson flows beneath  
A veil of silver mist,  
The Palisades are robed and crowned  
With rose and amethyst,  
A golden shimmer fills the sky  
And o'er the earth is spread  
The glory of the halo bright  
Around St. Martin's head.  
Minna Irving.

### MacNeill's Services To Celtic Literature

Plea for a Scholar Now Under  
Penal Sentence in Ireland

By Ernest P. Horowitz  
(New York Sun)

May I add my feeble voice to the  
earnest plea of other scholars for the  
commutation of Eoin MacNeill's  
sentence from penal to political? If  
the British Government, by an extend-  
ed act of grace, released the illustrious  
scholar, who is advanced in years and  
in frail health, Albion would un-  
doubtedly ingratiate herself with the  
turbulent Irish Nationalists who feel  
scared or incensed by a traditional  
policy of coercion and frightfulness.  
The National University of Ireland,  
though one of the youngest, is the  
foremost champion of Celtic scholar-  
ship, and can ill afford to forfeit Pro-  
fessor MacNeill's proved worth and  
wisdom.

Irish studies are fully appreciated  
in America. Columbia University has  
opened winter courses in colloquial  
Irish. The educational value of most  
Gaelic classes, however, is marred by  
a strong controversial current adverse  
to British overlordship. Moreover, the  
supple speech of the sennachie and  
brehons, the professional story tellers  
and priestly jurists of old Ireland, can  
no more be revived in the market  
place than Anglo-Saxon in Piccadilly  
or Broadway, despite the energetic  
propaganda of the Gaelic League.  
The Irish renaissance in the European  
seats of learning has a further reach-  
ing aspect, Professor MacNeill having  
no mean share in that grand cultural  
movement.

It is pleasing to reflect that the  
national University of Ireland ap-  
proaches the higher teaching of Gaelic  
not only from a national standpoint but  
from a wider point of view which ap-  
plies critical methods. The Erse  
language and literature would have  
little universal bearing if they were  
isolated and detached from general  
knowledge. In order to be productive  
and to influence modern thought,  
Gaelic must be contemplated from an  
Indo-European window, so to speak.

Material for Irish philology is ample  
indeed, but almost unused. Meillet's  
Indo-European Grammar, which has  
just come out in a fourth edition in  
Paris, lends itself admirably to a his-  
torical and comparative treatment of  
Gaelic phonology and accent. Even  
more so Brugmann's monumental  
work, ably Englished by Professor  
Wright and his literary collaborators.

Again, the valuable etymological  
compilations by Walde (for Latin),  
Curtius (for Greek) and Uhlenbeck  
(for Sanskrit) could easily be adapted  
and adopted for a university text book  
on Gaelic etymology. It is an im-  
portant subject, hitherto sadly neglec-  
ted in the universities of English  
speaking lands, yet the only safe key  
to the almost unexplored treasures  
of Celtic mythology and saga lore, to  
the misty gods and far off heroes of  
pagan Ireland.

Last, but not least, the fascinating  
archaeology of Ireland receives a new  
and unexpected stimulus from the  
Vorgeschichte of the Gaels, from the  
unrecorded, and therefore all the more  
bewitching, times when the deerskin  
kilted Scots still roamed, together with  
the forebears of Hindus, Hellenes and  
Romans, over the vast steppe lands  
north of the Caspian, Black and Aral  
seas. Aryan archaeology is the scien-  
tific basis of Irish antiquities. In this  
department, too, the harvest is  
plentiful, but the laborers are few.  
The field has been somewhat tilled  
by the indefatigable Dr. Schrader of the  
University of Breslau, who now pre-  
pares a second edition of his epoch  
making Aryan encyclopedia (Indogermanisches Reallexikon), which unfor-  
tunately is still untranslated.

Sanskrit shows the clearest and most  
pristine type of Pan-Aryan speech. If  
the Druid priests of old had scratched  
their sacred incantations and wild  
nature poetry in Ogham runes on birch  
bark as early as the Brahmin sages of  
Hindustan, we should know Gaelic in  
as primitive a form as we do know  
Sanskrit. As it is, Vedic Sanskrit is  
more perspicuous and original, nearer  
the type than even the oldest Irish  
glosses that are extant. For this  
reason the young and promising rival  
of Trinity College, Dublin, would do  
well to include Sanskrit in its national  
curriculum.

Ireland and India present the two  
thorniest problems to British states-  
manship, while Gaelic and Sanskrit are  
two of the most radiant gems in the  
intellectual keep of Britain, eye, of  
the civilised world. May Eoin Mac-  
Neill soon be restored to his alma  
mater!

ERNEST P. HOROWITZ,  
Formerly lecturer in Sanskrit and  
Indian literature at Dublin Univer-  
sity, Trinity College,  
New York, November 9.

### Drink Is Losing Long, Hard Fight

Better Wages, Shorter Hours  
And Even War Supposed In  
Past to Breed Intemperance,  
Are Working Its Downfall

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Few reforms arrive according to  
schedule or over the roads built and  
laid down for them. If anyone half a  
century ago had told John B. Gough or  
Francis Murphy that the Demon Rum  
would finally be exorcised, not by  
White Ribbon crusades and prohibition  
laws, but by considerations of in-  
dustrial efficiency, by higher wages and  
shorter hours and the final push would  
be given to his downfall by war, they  
would have scouted his prophecy not  
only as incredible, but as self-con-  
tradictory.

War is destroying intemperance,  
when it has always been the very  
mother of drunkenness and the wet  
nurse of all the vices of dissipation—  
though perhaps stepmother to some  
of the virtues as well! High wages  
lessen drunkenness, when drink is the  
favorite luxury of the workmen,  
and the more money they get and the  
more time they have to spare, the more  
they will drink!

But both these incredible predictions  
have come true, both these impossibil-  
ities have actually happened. It is not  
necessary to prove how or argue why.  
All we have to do is to walk the  
streets after nightfall, and read the  
newspapers and see for ourselves.

Drunken Men Are Rare

A drunken man on our streets now-  
adays is rarer than a horse-drawn  
vehicle and gives you the same sort of  
a shock as something which has  
escaped from a zoo or survived over  
from a previous age. While one of the  
first war measures taken by the largest  
of all the Powers in the present world  
struggle was to wipe out the manu-  
facture and sale of vodka, turning a  
hard-drinking nation into a sober one  
over night, a second great Power has  
almost abolished the use of distilled  
liquors, and a third, England, has made  
two partially successful attempts in  
the same direction. In fact, all the  
belligerent Powers have made more or  
less radical attempts to cut down the  
consumption of alcohol, except Turkey  
and Japan, who didn't have this vice  
to contend with.

Few signs of the time are more  
encouraging and delightful to the  
thoughtful observer, who goes up and  
down this great country of ours "for  
to admire an' for to see," than the  
striking and rapidly increasing decline  
of drunkenness, in public at least, or  
to put it more precisely perhaps, the  
rarity of obviously intoxicated in-  
dividuals—in the vernacular, the re-  
markable shyness of "souses." Men  
unquestionably still get drunk, but  
they are exceedingly bashful about  
being seen in that condition in public,  
and for the best and soundest of  
financial and prudential reasons.

Drink Gunned the Cards

There has been a greater falling off  
in the habit of drinking to excess, in-  
deed of drinking in and to all degrees,  
in the last twenty-five years than in  
all the preceding two thousand years  
of modern history. And this not  
because it was wicked, not because it  
was bad form, not because men were  
inclined to beat their wives and abuse  
their children when they were drunk—  
for most men weren't—not because we  
had signed the pledge in infancy to  
"Touch not, taste not, handle not the  
unclean thing," but because we had  
discovered that alcohol in any form or  
amount took the keenness off our  
fighting edge, gummed up the cards in  
the game of life and handicapped our  
chances of victory and success in any  
and every line of endeavor.

Even in the strictest moderation  
alcohol was found to cloud our judg-  
ment, to dull the keenness of our wit,  
to make our grasp fumbling, our mus-  
cles sluggish and our touch  
uncertain.

If any young man wanted to put a  
permanent handicap of from five to  
fifteen per cent upon his chances of  
advancement and promotion, all he had  
to do was to simply drink two glasses  
of beer a day during business hours.  
He might, of course, have superior  
ability enough to carry the handicap  
and get away with it, but what was  
the use of running the risk and carry-  
ing that permanent "loading" in the  
race of life and the struggle for  
survival.

If alcohol has any place at all in the  
rational scheme of things, it is as an  
aid to rest, not as to work; as a re-  
laxant, not a stimulant. As a putter-  
on of the soft pedal, a shock absorber,  
a non-conductor in the path of business  
currents of thought and worry, after  
the day's work is over it may have  
some utility in the future scheme of  
things, but in business hours alcohol  
is as out of place as a pair of pajamas  
or a bathing suit.

### What's Wrong With The Stage?

By Twells Brev

The British stage has fallen into  
soulless, witless decadence.  
Yesterday, lunching with a friend at  
a club, I was discussing the morass  
into which the London theaters seem  
to have fallen. A stranger interposed.  
"I agree with every word you are  
saying," he remarked. "I have had a  
lifelong connection with the British  
stage. I have never known such a  
desert of dramatic mediocrity, and  
worse than mediocrity." He handed  
me his card; he was a famous dramatic  
critic.

"What is the cause of it?" I asked.  
"The cause—it is obvious," he  
answered; "it is because producers and  
managers are no longer artists; they  
are tradesmen."

"But is it not the only policy of  
tradesmen to follow the market and  
offer the wares that the public de-  
mand?" asked my friend. "The  
theaters are more packed than they  
have ever been. It is almost impossible  
to obtain a seat at any London theater  
on short notice. That looks as if the  
public are satisfied."

"It is not proof," declared the  
dramatic critic. "It is proof only that  
a certain section of the public are  
satisfied. It may be a big section; it  
does not follow that there is not an  
even bigger section of theater-lovers  
who are not going to the theater at all  
because they are starved of the theater  
they seek."

It is in truth no answer that all is  
well with the drama because the  
theaters are packed. The theaters are  
crowded because people are left with  
few other amusements; because, by  
the paradox of war-time, there is more  
money to spend than there ever was;  
because a new public, formerly unable  
to afford theater-going, is crowding  
the box-offices; and because London  
has an enormous floating population of  
young men in khaki.

One can feel boundless admiration  
for young men in khaki without accept-  
ing them as sole arbiters of our  
theatrical provender. One can wish  
the munition-maker and his women-  
kind good luck in their new prosperity,  
and understand their human desire to  
revel in that prosperity, without agree-  
ing that the London stage should be  
run almost entirely for their dramatic  
taste. Nor can one be sure that the  
theatrical programme of today is  
indeed so much the desire of those  
great audiences as producers and  
managers evidently think it is. There  
is an ancient maxim of "the profession"  
used when producers have a new play  
in hand whose reception by the public  
is speculative. They stage the specu-  
lative play at some minor or obscure  
theater, and they call the experiment  
"trying it on the dog." One would like  
to see some well-written, intensely  
human drama tried now on the London  
dog. The present assumption of pro-  
ducers and managers seems to be that  
he does not like solid meat and prefers  
souffles. For my own part I think  
the London dog's taste is grossly  
under-rated.

Bricks Without Straw

There is a great deal of outcry  
against the alleged "immorality"  
of the stage of today. It is such a red-  
herring drawn across the real trail  
of critics of the stage that one wonders  
whether some of the managers have  
not astutely drawn it themselves to  
prevent a much more deserved "tally  
ho" on the scent of the theater's in-  
anity, vacuity, witlessness, and in-  
tellectual bankruptcy. It is no new  
thing to hear that the theater is im-  
moral. The same pack of accusations  
were in full cry twenty years ago. I  
remember—one does not need a long  
memory—when the burlesque and  
musical stage was really immoral, and  
horribly vulgar.

I have heard things said on the stage  
of those days—and enjoyed consumedly  
by audiences—that would be hissed at  
by the whole house at any of our "im-  
moral" revues of today. There are two  
stories that are handy in arguments  
about this alleged "immorality" of the  
stage. One of the stories is that very  
human story of the little girl who  
was told that if she was a good little  
girl she would go to Heaven, and if she  
was a bad little girl she would go  
elsewhere. The little girl, after some  
reflection, decided to be good and go to  
Heaven. "But, mother," she asked  
plaintively, "if I'm very, very good, do  
you think they would let me have one  
of the little devils up now and then to  
play with?" The other story is of  
Lord Chesterfield's doubtless apocry-  
phal advice to all dramatists: "Be  
bright. Decently, if you can. But be  
bright."

Another attack on the lack of  
variety of the British stage today like-  
wise rather unfairly fastens upon the  
"revues." It is alleged, first, that  
there are too many revues; secondly,  
that the revues are witless and inane.  
The first accusation is true, but if pro-  
ducers and managers opened their  
theaters more to drama and comedy

some of these redundant revues would  
be crowded out. The second accusa-  
tion holds only a half-truth. The  
word "revue" is only a synonym for  
the word "burlesque." The best revues  
in London today are mainly burlesque.  
It is hard on the "revue" authors to  
blame them for dullness and inanity  
when they have so little to burlesque.  
It is the oldest of truths that only good  
work can be parodied. The revue  
authors are making bricks without  
straw, and some of them are making  
remarkably good bricks under the con-  
ditions.

No Choice of Sound Plays

There is plenty of room—and public  
desire—for the revues by the side of  
real drama and comedy that have  
practically disappeared from the  
London stage. One has only to rout  
out old programmes or look up the  
theatrical calendar of a few years ago  
to note how deep is this gulf into which  
the British stage has fallen. I asked  
the dramatic critic yesterday how  
many really sound, full-bodied plays  
are running in London today. "One  
only," he answered dolefully, men-  
tioning the play. A few years ago the  
London playgoer had always a choice  
of at least half a dozen first-rate  
dramas and comedies. There was  
nearly always one of Shakespeare's  
plays running on the London boards,  
staged to perfection, acted by our best  
companies. Where is Shakespeare  
today? Are there no audiences in  
these stupendous days of British  
history for the dramatist who was the  
spirit of Britain incarnate? If we  
have no living dramatists approved by  
producers and managers, are Sheridan  
and Goldsmith musty?

Is there no one to take chief part in

revivals of some of the dramas that  
Irving drew London with? There is  
a superstition on the stage against  
revivals, but in our poverty of  
dramatic invention why cannot we  
have revivals of some of the brilliant  
dramas, comedies, and farces of the  
last twenty years to lighten this dark  
winter? I pick at random "Sowing  
the Wind," "The Middleman," "The  
Man from Blankley," and "The Second  
Mrs. Tanqueray." Some of the earliest  
"musical comedies" were the best.  
"Morocco Bound," father of them all,  
had some dainty children. Are "The  
Geisha," "San Toy," "Little Christopher  
Columbus" (the best of the bunch),  
and that sprightly, litting, bubbling  
"Belle of New York" not better than  
most of our shows of mere glitter,  
blare, color, costume—and lack of  
costume?

And what of that piece of sheer  
antistry, incomparably the finest  
musical play ever produced "La  
Poupee"? The British public still re-  
member the triumph in that delightful  
play of Mr. Courtice Pounds, the  
greatest singer-actor-artist of the  
English musical stage. I saw Mr.  
Courtice Pounds the other day in his  
present triumph at His Majesty's  
Theater. The critics and the public  
seem to be pleased with "Chu Chin  
Chow"; it has color, costume, and  
scene in lovely riot, so why worry  
about the book of the words and the  
score of the music? But as I watched  
Mr. Courtice Pounds making stacks of  
fine bricks from the little straw that  
has been given him I thought of "La  
Poupee" and was sorrowful.

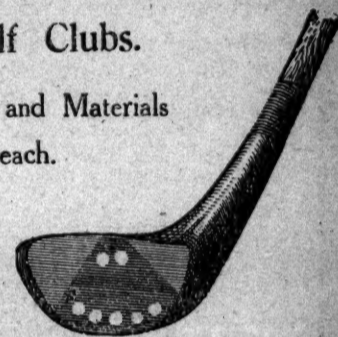
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Finest Workmanship and Materials

\$4.00 each.

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Are now having their Annual Winter Sale  
in the Ladies' and Children's Department,  
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Why not make the above Store your first  
visit? It is quite possible that we have what  
you require at less than half that you may  
pay elsewhere. Perhaps you may like a nice

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Start the NEW YEAR well by giving us a call and  
SAVE MONEY.

And note our only address is

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21 NANKING ROAD

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



### 1,000 BERLIN CHILDREN GIVEN U.S. XMAS GIFTS

Provided By American Chamber Of Commerce; Ambassador Attends Distribution

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, December 23.—The United States Chamber of Commerce in Berlin has given Christmas presents to 1,000 Berlin children. The Chief Commander of the Marks, General von Kessel and the American Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Gerard, were present at the children's Christmas celebration.

### Emden's Commander Is Taken to England

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, December 23.—According to private reports from Switzerland, the commander of S.M.S. Emden, von Mueller, has been transported from Malta to England. No reasons are given for this removal. The British proceeded in a reckless way. Captain von Mueller, while walking, dressed in thin clothes, was taken on board a ship, escorted by soldiers. He was not allowed sufficient time to take his luggage along. It is reported that officers of the same rank as the commander of the Emden; in the prisoner camps in Derby, were similarly treated.

### Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

### Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

### Calf Love Harmless—Provided It Doesn't Result in Marriage

By Dorothy Dix

A YOUTH of the tender age of eighteen writes to me that he is desperately in love with a woman five years his senior, and asks my opinion of the propriety of engaging himself to the lady.

Don't do it, son! Calf love is as passing an ailment as the mumps or measles. It is just a hectic fever, mighty engrossing and worrying while it lasts, but in a week or two, with proper treatment, it will all be over and you will be well again.

It isn't a chronic complaint. There are plenty of chances in matrimony, son, without taking any chance on what you are going to be and like yourself when you grow up. Therefore, give yourself the benefit of the doubt. Don't tie a knot with your tongues, while you are still a mere infant in arms, that it will take heartbreaks and shame and divorce lawyers to unite when you arrive at man's estate, and find out what sort of a wife you really want and need.

Of course, you say that you are



very mature for your age, that you have been a lot of the world, and are "wise," and all the balance of it, but it isn't true.

Every boy that ever lived thought and said the same thing. A half-dozen years later he looks back and laughs at his folly, and wonders what on earth he ever could have seen in that brainless little chit Susie Brown, or that heavyweight Marian Jones, that could have made his even fancy he was in love with her.

And then he fetches a prayer of thanksgiving that he didn't marry her, while a cold shudder chases up and down his spine as he thinks just supposing he had!

For a man's taste in women changes and the feminine charms that attracted him in his boyhood no more appeal to him in his maturity than do the pink ice cream and chocolate soda water for which his soul used to hunger in his youth. On the contrary, they both give him that same sick, sinking feeling of having had enough and too much.

There are no more pitiful tragedies in the world, son, than those in which high-minded, generous-hearted, romantic boys fall victims to their delusions about being in love.

For, look you! You are not the first lad who ever thought himself in love; and the mere fact that you are in love with a woman five years older than yourself proves your case typical.

Practically every boy that ever lived has been through the same experience, for the minute a youth finds out that his pulses can flutter, and gets to the place where he can distinguish between a pretty woman and an old one, he diagnoses his case as one of undying affection.

Sometimes there is one to stretch out a saving hand and keep him from committing suicide by marrying while he is under this hallucination, and he lays upon shoulders too weak and young to bear it the heavy

load of matrimony. If he is poor, by that act he seals his doom, for he can never get ahead with a family to support, and you will find him, except in rare cases, an old, worn-out, broken-down man at forty-five.

The boy who marries also takes a 100 to 1 shot at domestic happiness, because he risks his own development. The woman he marries may be good enough and intelligent enough, and cultivated enough for his mate when he is only a crude, raw gosling; but what if he grows, as so many men do, into a beautiful swan, with wide, strong wings, capable of soaring into the upper air?

Observe the people you know, son. Do you think that Jones, with his broad, tolerant outlook on life and his culture and his charm, would have married that stupid little Mrs. Jones if he had waited until he came to himself?

Would Smith, who is so brilliant a conversationalist abroad, who is the wit and toast of every dinner table but his own, but who rarely speaks at home, have married Mrs. Smith, who never understands a word he says, and who does not take the slightest interest in anything but clothes and servants, if he had waited until he knew what sort of a comrade he needed in life?

No, no! You know they wouldn't. And, worse still, they know they wouldn't.

Nine-tenths of the matrimonial misery is the direct result of early marriages. It is the boy husband who becomes the middle-aged rounder.

The French have a proverb that the roue makes the best husband. This is not because he has seen and known the wickedness of the world, but because he is old enough when he marries to have reached his own mental stature and knows what he wants in a wife.

Matrimony is none too certain a game anyway, son; but if you sit into it while you are still a boy, fate loads a dice, with which you play, and you haven't one chance in a million to win out.

Becoming engaged while you are still a boy is scarcely less hazardous. What generally happens in a long engagement is that the poetry of it gets tarnished, the fire and thrill peter out, and even its sentiment gets moth-eaten and dingy. It is a burden on the man and a cruel injustice to the girl, and no man has any business asking a woman to marry him until he can also set the wedding day.

The young boy who asks a girl to wait for him while he goes out into the world to make his fortune can only justify his foolishness by his youth. He is so young he does not realize what he is doing. If he is honorable, he is tying himself down for life before he has even begun to live; and if he is dishonorable, he is wantonly sacrificing a woman's life.

The boy goes out into the great university of life. He learns grows, develops, changes from boy to man. He comes to belong to another world than that of his early love,

but some day he knows that he must go back and make good on that engagement. His love has flickered and gone out. His heart may even be another's.

If he has the courage, he tells the girl that he has outgrown his boyish affection, and there is one more sour old maid in the world, a woman who has been defrauded of her springtime of love and happiness by waiting on a vain hope.

If he lacks the courage, and is of the stuff that martyrs are made of, he goes back and keeps his troth, and marries the girl, and both are miserable ever after.

So, son, pass up the early engagement! Pledge it as you would the pestilence, and take this as an additional straight tip: Any woman of twenty-three who would be willing to engage herself to a boy of eighteen is a candidate for the feeble-minded asylum. There is something wrong with her thinks.

### FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

The children attending the French Municipal School had a merry afternoon yesterday, at the fete held for them under the direction of their principal, Mr. Charles Maybon, assisted by the faculty of the school, and a number of ladies.

The concert hall of the school was

used for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, and bunting, the latter extending to the end of the passageway connecting the hall with the main school building. A large Christmas tree with its winsome load of delicacies and tiny lighted candles, stood in one corner; a large table was also set for tea near by, and at the other end of the room were placed many rows of chairs from which to view some choice moving pictures.

A large number of children attended the party with their parents and friends and the celebration proved a great success in every way.

The program for the afternoon included music, dancing by the children of the school, calisthenic drills under the able direction of Miss Sharp, and a cinematograph show. Tea was served by Madame Maybon, assisted by Mesdames Crosse, Bridou, Guyer, and other ladies, including the faculty of the school. A collection was also made for the benefit of French war orphans.

The French Municipal School has recently considerably increased its number of students, and additions to the buildings have been necessary to cope with the additional number. There are at present over 200 children studying at this school.

## Neuchatel White Wine (A Swiss Dry Wine)



and how to pour it out

CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER  
\$16.00 per case of  
12 bottles

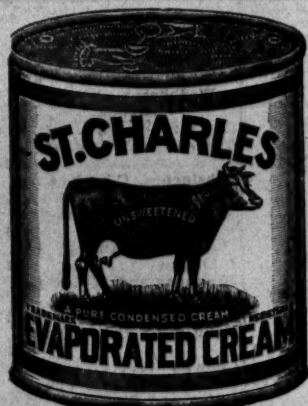
CAVES DU PALAIS  
\$22.00 per case of  
12 bottles

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### INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.  
have opened a new receiving office at  
6A Broadway  
(Scotch Bakery)

## "ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—



- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1½ Cups Flour                       | 3 Eggs.                    |
| 1 Tablespoonful Sugar               | 1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM |
| 3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder. | ½ Teaspoonful Salt         |

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup. Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes: Baby, medium and large size tins.

**Connell Bros. Company,**  
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

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Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

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Sun Glasses

in Various Shades

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### INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat. Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks. Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance. Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space. Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.

Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.

The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, distillery, etc.

**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**

The Engineer's Office,  
5, Thibet Road.

Showroom,  
29, Nanking Road.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 29, 1916.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 84% = Tls. 1.18 @ 72.3 = \$1.02  
 Tls.  
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate. 72.075  
 5% Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
 Bar Silver .....  
 Copper Cash ..... 1740  
 Sovereigns:  
 Buying rate @ 2/6 1/4 = Tls. 5.68  
 Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 7.85  
 Peking Bar ..... Tls. 310 1/4  
 Native Interest ..... 20

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver ..... 36 1/2 d.  
 Bank rate of discount ..... 6%  
 Market rate of discount:—  
 3 m-s. .... %  
 4 m-s. .... %  
 6 m-s. .... %

**Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.**  
 Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.80  
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. @ 47 1/2  
 Consols ..... £ 1

**Exchange Closing Quotations**  
 London ..... T.T. 3-6 1/4  
 London ..... Demand 3-6 1/4  
 India ..... T.T. 259  
 Paris ..... T.T. 489 1/4  
 Paris ..... Demand 490  
 New York ..... T.T. 83 1/2  
 New York ..... Demand 83 1/2  
 Hongkong (nominal) T.T. 70  
 Japan ..... T.T. 61  
 Batavia ..... T.T. 203 1/4

**Bank's Buying Rates**  
 London ..... 4 m-s. Cdis. 3-7 1/2  
 London ..... 4 m-s. Dcys. 3-7 1/2  
 London ..... 6 m-s. Cdis. 3-8  
 London ..... 6 m-s. Dcys. 3-8 1/4  
 Paris ..... 4m-s. 505 1/2  
 New York ..... 4m-s. 86 3/4

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER**  
 £1 = HK. Tls. 5.18  
 HK. Tls. 1 = France 5.48  
 " 1 = Marks 14.44  
 Gold \$1 = HK. Tls. 1.08  
 HK. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.82  
 " 1 = Rupees 2.93  
 " 1 = Rouble 3.34  
 " 1 = Mex. \$1.50  
 † Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, December 29, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

## Official

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.85  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00  
 Kota Bahros Tls. 10.85  
 Kota Bahros Tls. 11.00  
 Semabuss Tls. 1.50  
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.82 1/2  
 Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.00  
 Ziangbes Tls. 6.25  
 Shanghai Lands Tls. 85.00

## Sharebrokers Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, December 29, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

## Official

Chemors Tls. 1.75 cash

## Direct

Kotas Tls. 10.85 cash

## London Rubber Market

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, December 27.—Today's Rubber prices were:—  
 Plantation, First Latex:  
 Spot: 2s. 11 1/4 d. paid.  
 January to June: 2s. 0 1/4 d. paid.  
 Tone of market: Firmer.  
 Last Quotation, London, Dec. 22:—  
 Spot: 2s. 11 d. paid.  
 January to June: 2s. 11 d. paid.  
 Tone: Irregular.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

**Reuter's Service**  
 London, December 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—  
 Tenders for Bills:  
 Highest price 1s. 4 1/4 d.  
 Tenders at 1s. 4 1/4 d.  
 Receive 6 per cent. last.  
 Tenders for Transfers:  
 Highest price 1s. 4 9/32 d.  
 Tenders at 1s. 4 3/4 d.  
 Receive 6 per cent. last.  
 Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 8,000,000.  
 Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12,000,000.  
 Deferred Transfers Highest price 1s. 4 7/32 d.  
 Tenders at 1s. 4 5/32 d. receive 6 per cent. last.

## "BICKERTON'S"

Established 30 years.  
 108 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

## Culty Dairy Co. Annual Meeting

Mr. P. Peebles presided at the fifth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bitset and Co., yesterday. Other directors present were Messrs. A. S. P. White-Cooper, F. H. Crossley and C. W. Ure, whilst the total holding represented was 5,675 shares.

The chairman said: Before dealing with the report, accounts and the general business for which this meeting is called, I have to express the deep regret of the directors, and I feel sure of the shareholders, at the death of our late manager, Mr. Culty and our sympathy with his widow and family. You no doubt know that Mr. Culty was the originator of the dairy. He built up the considerable undertaking acquired by this company from very small beginnings and the success which attended his efforts was very largely due to his personal supervision and keen interest in every item connected with the dairy work—an interest which remained unabated after our company was formed and he became manager. It is hardly necessary to say that we feel his loss greatly and that our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Culty and her daughter.

I informed you last year that the directors, realising that Mr. Culty's health was failing and that the increasing work was more than he could manage, had engaged an assistant from Europe. Mr. Soegaard arrived here early in the year and as Mr. Culty was then far from well, took over complete management almost at once. Your directors have entered into a three years agreement with Mr. Soegaard and are fully satisfied that, in him, the company has a most capable manager and one who will bring a thorough modern training and sound practical experience to the work.

The report for the year, which has been in your hands for some days, requires perhaps a little explanation, as at first reading it may appear unduly pessimistic. Under the heading "Profit and Loss Account" you will notice that the losses by death last year, i.e., 1915, are quoted at Tls. 23,114.48. This, of course, has nothing whatever to do with the accounts now under review, except in so far as it was responsible for the debit balance brought forward.

The figure only occurs in this year's report with a view to comparing the 1915 and 1916 outbreaks of rinderpest. The next two paragraphs simply amount to this: our total loss for the year through deaths from all causes amounts to Tls. 11,870.65 and from this has to be deducted the amount realised by sale of carcasses and the appreciation in the value of our young stock, leaving a debit balance against profits of Tls. 4,366.12 and, after making liberal depreciation in old and new buildings, dairy accessories and provision for doubt-

ful debts, the account shows for the year a loss of Tls. 567.92.

In the accounts, there is, I think, little that needs further explanation. The working account balance is some Tls. 3,300 less than last year, due entirely to our reduced production, our milk sales being reduced by over Tls. 6,000.00. That our working account balance was not further reduced is due to the improved ratio of feeding costs to unit of milk produced a result obtained by a better mixture and distribution of food.

The items insurance and discount to shareholders, which were last year included in general expenses, are this year shown separately.

The profit and loss account shows our gross and nett losses by death of cattle and the depreciation on our various buildings and plant. I may say that depreciations are liberal and no attempt has been made to make good our losses by death by mortgaging our future working.

Interest on debentures is increased by Tls. 2,323.82, owing to the new issue having carried interest for a whole year, as against only part of a year in the last account. On the recommendation of our auditors, the form of this account has been slightly altered.

The loss brought forward from last year, Tls. 10,947.19, is dealt with in the balance sheet direct, instead of in profit and loss account and the loss on this year's working, Tls. 567.92, is carried to the balance sheet and added to last year's loss, making a total of Tls. 10,915.11.

In the balance sheet, the two items land reserve, Tls. 2,140.76 and premium on shares, Tls. 2,040, have been written off against goodwill and a small adjustment of Tls. 180.76 made in land account, so that goodwill now stands at only Tls. 4,000. The other items in the balance sheet require no explanation, but I may inform you that the valuation of live-stock is made on a very conservative basis, no animal being valued as an asset until we are reasonably sure that it will become productive during the year.

Before concluding, I should like once more to refer to the most recent outbreak of rinderpest and its influence on our accounts. The loss we show in our accounts of Tls. 11,870.65 includes 44 cows, representing milk to the extent of 14,740 bottles a month, or a loss of income of some Tls. 1,600 per month. It is impossible, of course, to replace cows at once and the loss in our milk sales is as serious to us as the loss in capital value by the actual death of the cows.

I feel sure that, if this aspect of the case is kept in view, shareholders will see that given a few years free from rinderpest, the company will be able to build up a special reserve against such outbreaks, so that our future working account may not be so heavily charged in any one year. We propose to continue buying cows, so far as our finances allow, to make good our losses by death and although in this we are taking a risk of losing them in any future outbreak, we feel we must, so far as possible, provide the milk demanded by our customers.

Should there be any matter I have not made clear, or any question in reference to the report and accounts you may wish to ask, I shall be glad to give such further information as I am able.

The report and accounts, as presented, were passed, the appointment of Mr. Ure to the board was confirmed, Mr. Crossley was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-appointed auditors.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—Since our last circular was issued our market continues dull with practically no business passing. About the only interesting feature in the trade has been the violent fluctuations in the New York market, due to German peace maneuvers, the lowest point touched being 1 1/4 cent below today's rate viz: 16.25 for March delivery and 16.50 for May. While the local market is nominally weak today, Cotton is not being offered freely and no sooner than spinners commence buying, the situation will no doubt be reversed, on the other hand we do not anticipate any serious rise in prices before the China New Year Holidays are over and in the meanwhile we would recommend our friends to buy cheap lots when offered. Tone of the market, Quiet to Steady.

**Liverpool:—**  
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown ..... 20.80  
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 7.55  
 Price of Mid-Americans last reported ..... 10.52  
 Price of Mid-Americans last reported ..... 10.71  
 Tone of Market, Weak.  
**New York Market:—**  
 Price of Mid-American, March 17.50  
 Price of Mid-American, May 17.79  
 Tone of market, Quiet but Steady.  
 Agricultural report 1,105,000 bales.  
**India Market:—**  
 (February/March shipment)  
 Broach ..... 71  
 Hinganghat ..... 68 1/4  
 Yotmal ..... 64  
 R. Bengal ..... 55 1/4  
 Akola and Nagpur ..... 66 1/4  
 Steady.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$630 B.
Chartered ..... 259 10s.	
Russo-Asiatic ..... R. 250.	
Cathay, ordy ..... Tls. 5	
Cathay, pref. .... Tls. 6	
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton ..... 4400	
North China ..... Tls. 152 1/2	
Union of Canton ..... \$945.	
Yangtze ..... \$257 1/2	
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire ..... \$155	
Hongkong Fire ..... \$375	
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref. .... Tls. 128	
Indo-China Def. .... 108s.	
Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Tls. 18 1/2 S.	
Shanghai Tug (F) ..... Tls. 50 S.	
Kochien ..... Tls. 35	
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping ..... Tls. 9.90	
Oriental Cons. .... 30s. 6d.	
Philippine ..... Tls. 1.	
Raub ..... \$2.40	
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock ..... \$127 B.	
Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 90	
New Eng. Works. .... Tls. 13 S.	
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf. .... Tls. 82	
Hongkong Wharf. .... Tls. 85 B.	
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land. .... Tls. 90	
China Land ..... Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land. .... Tls. 85 1/2	
Wellswell Land. .... Tls. 3.	
Central Stores ..... 88 1/2 B.	
China Realty (ord.) ..... Tls. 50.	
China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 50.	
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
S. W. .... Tls. 167 1/2	
E. W. Pref. .... Tls. 105	
International. .... Tls. 72	
International Pref. .... Tls. 75	
Laou-kung-mow. .... Tls. 44	
Oriental. .... Tls. 118	
Shanghai Cotton. .... Tls. 15	
Kung Yik. .... Tls. 15	
Tang-tse-poo. .... Tls. 6 1/2	
Jang-tse-poo Pref. .... Tls. 101	
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tls. 23	
China Sugar. .... \$128 B.	
Green Island. .... \$12 B.	
Langkats. .... Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Major Bros. .... Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra. .... Tls. 165	
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz. .... \$15 B.	
Lewellyn. .... \$60	
Lane Crawford. .... \$90	
McIntyre. .... \$35	
Watson. .... \$6.80 B.	
Weeks. .... \$18	
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma. .... Tls. 13.10	
Amberst. .... Tls. 1 1/4	
Anglo-Java. .... Tls. 11 B.	
Anglo-Dutch. .... Tls. 5.85 B.	
Ayer Tawah. .... Tls. 38	
Datu Anam 1915. .... Tls. 1 1/4	
Bukit Toh Alang. .... Tls. 5.10	
Bute. .... Tls. 1.70	
Chemor United. .... Tls. 1.90	
Chempedak. .... Tls. 16	
Cheng. .... Tls. 3 B.	
Consolidated. .... Tls. 3.35 B.	
Dominion. .... Tls. 12 1/2 B.	
Gula Kalumpung. .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Java Consolidated. .... Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Kamunting. .... Tls. 6 B.	
Kapala. .... Tls. 1.10	
Kapayang. .... Tls. 29 1/2	
Karab. .... Tls. 14	
Kota Bahros. .... Tls. 11 B.	
Kroewok Java. .... Tls. 20 1/2	
Padang. .... Tls. 16.20	
Pengkalan Durian. .... Tls. 10 B.	
Permat. .... Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Rapah. .... Tls. 1.60	
Samagagas. .... Tls. 1.05 B.	
Samee. .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Semabuss. .... Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Semawang. .... Tls. 1 B.	
Shanghai Klabang. .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Malay. .... Tls. 13.	
Shanghai Pahang. .... Tls. 1.82 1/2 B.	
Sungala. .... Tls. 1.60 B.	
Sungel Duri. .... Tls. 11 1/2	
Sung Mangis. .... Tls. 6 B.	
Shai Kalantan. .... Tls. 1.20	
Shanghai Seremban. .... Tls. 1.5a.	
Taling. .... Tls. 2 1/2	
Tanah Merah. .... Tls. 12 B.	
Tebong. .... Tls. 24 1/2	
Ulobri. .... Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Ziangbe. .... Tls. 6 1/2 B.	

**Shipping**  
 Indo-China Pref. .... Tls. 128  
 Indo-China Def. .... 108s.  
 Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Tls. 18 1/2 S.  
 Shanghai Tug (F) ..... Tls. 50 S.  
 Kochien ..... Tls. 35

**Docks**  
 Hongkong Dock ..... \$127 B.  
 Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 90  
 New Eng. Works. .... Tls. 13 S.

**Wharves**  
 Shanghai Wharf. .... Tls. 82  
 Hongkong Wharf. .... Tls. 85 B.

**Lands and Hotels**  
 Anglo-French Land. .... Tls. 90  
 China Land ..... Tls. 50  
 Shanghai Land. .... Tls. 85 1/2  
 Wellswell Land. .... Tls. 3.  
 Central Stores ..... 88 1/2 B.  
 China Realty (ord.) ..... Tls. 50.  
 China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 50.

**Cotton Mills**  
 S. W. .... Tls. 167 1/2  
 E. W. Pref. .... Tls. 105  
 International. .... Tls. 72  
 International Pref. .... Tls. 75  
 Laou-kung-mow. .... Tls. 44  
 Oriental. .... Tls. 118  
 Shanghai Cotton. .... Tls. 15  
 Kung Yik. .... Tls. 15  
 Tang-tse-poo. .... Tls. 6 1/2  
 Jang-tse-poo Pref. .... Tls. 101

**Industrials**  
 Butler Tls. 23  
 China Sugar. .... \$128 B.  
 Green Island. .... \$12 B.  
 Langkats. .... Tls. 21 1/2 B.  
 Major Bros. .... Tls. 5  
 Shanghai Sumatra. .... Tls. 165

**Stores**  
 Hall and Holtz. .... \$15 B.  
 Lewellyn. .... \$60  
 Lane Crawford. .... \$90  
 McIntyre. .... \$35  
 Watson. .... \$6.80 B.  
 Weeks. .... \$18

**Rubbers (Local)**  
 Alma. .... Tls. 13.10  
 Amberst. .... Tls. 1 1/4  
 Anglo-Java. .... Tls. 11 B.  
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 Datu Anam 1915. .... Tls. 1 1/4  
 Bukit Toh Alang. .... Tls. 5.10  
 Bute. .... Tls. 1.70  
 Chemor United. .... Tls. 1.90  
 Chempedak. .... Tls. 16  
 Cheng. .... Tls. 3 B.  
 Consolidated. .... Tls. 3.35 B.  
 Dominion. .... Tls. 12 1/2 B.  
 Gula Kalumpung. .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
 Java Consolidated. .... Tls. 21 1/2 B.  
 Kamunting. .... Tls. 6 B.  
 Kapala. .... Tls. 1.10  
 Kapayang. .... Tls. 29 1/2  
 Karab. .... Tls. 14  
 Kota Bahros. .... Tls. 11 B.  
 Kroewok Java. .... Tls. 20 1/2  
 Padang. .... Tls. 16.20  
 Pengkal Durian. .... Tls. 10 B.  
 Permat. .... Tls. 4 1/2 B.  
 Repah. .... Tls. 1.60  
 Samagagas. .... Tls. 1.05 B.  
 Samee. .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
 Semabuss. .... Tls. 1 1/2 B.  
 Semawang. .... Tls. 1 B.  
 Shanghai Klabang. .... Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
 Shanghai Malay. .... Tls. 13.  
 Shanghai Pahang. .... Tls. 1.82 1/2 B.  
 Sungala. .... Tls. 1.60 B.  
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 Sung Mangis. .... Tls. 6 B.  
 Shai Kalantan. .... Tls. 1.20  
 Shanghai Seremban. .... Tls. 1.5a.  
 Taling. .... Tls. 2 1/2  
 Tanah Merah. .... Tls. 12 B.  
 Tebong. .... Tls. 24 1/2  
 Ulobri. .... Tls. 1 1/2 B.  
 Ziangbe. .... Tls. 6 1/2 B.

**Monday, January 1.**  
 Europe via Siberia (Post Train) ... Via Pukow  
 River Ports ... Kiangfoo  
 Wellswell, Chefoo and Tientsin ... Shuntien  
 Hongkong and Canton ... Kashima maru

**Tuesday, January 2.**  
 Europe via Siberia (Express) ... Via Pukow

**Wednesday, January 3.**  
 Europe via Siberia ... Via Pukow

**Thursday, January 4.**  
 Chefoo ... Kanai  
 Amoy, Hongkong and Canton ... Shanghai  
 Swatow, Hongkong and Canton ... Tamsui  
 Amoy and Hongkong ... Shanghai  
 Swatow and Hongkong ... Tamsui

**Saturday, January 6.**  
 Europe via Siberia ... Via Pukow

**An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.**  
 at noon on December 30.  
 A Money orders on France and C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Re-  
 foreign countries issued daily gistration 8.30 p.m.  
 till noon. Parcel post per E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplemen-  
 French mail s.s. Athos will close tary mail closed at 7 a.m. follow-

**British Post Office.**—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

**Chinese Post Office.**—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

**Japanese Post Office.**—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

**German Post office.**—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tientsin, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.  
 Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## News Brevities

The first meeting of the local members of the Szechuen Co-operative Society, Limited, will be held in the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, January 2, at 5.30 p.m. Any person wishing to join is invited to attend.

The office of members of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, January 1 and 2, on account of New Year holidays.

Members of the staffs of associated and neutral consulates and nationals of the same have been invited by the Austrian Consulate-General to attend High Mass, which will be celebrated this morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 21 Nanjing Road, on the occasion of the coronation of the new Austro-Hungarian Emperor.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration publishes a notification to the effect that service publications of time tables and occasional notifications will appear only in a certain number of foreign printed

newspapers, for 1917. Further particulars appear on page 12.

Shepherd's Cafe announces a novelty for New Year's Day. A competition called "Three Watches Competition" will then be held, when three prizes, kindly presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, will be allotted according to the times at which the three watches stop. The drawing will take place at 11.30 a.m. and tickets at \$1.00 for three chances may be obtained at the Cafe. At the reception held at Shepherd's Cafe on Xmas Day, a sum of \$165 was collected for the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund. This fund is to be kept open, by special desire, until New Year's Day, when it will be added to the proceeds of the Watch Competition.

Scintillating, shimmering silks and satins, rich in color and slender of line, such as the winter 1916-1917 evening gowns displayed in the showrooms at La Vogue, 36 Nanjing Road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Denham, who have been spending the holidays at Chinkiang, expect to return to Shanghai on Monday, January 1.

There will be a meeting of the Engineering Society of China on January 9 at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms at 5.15 p.m. when Mr. Reynolds will present his Presidential address.

## FOR THE CHINESE BLIND

The Institution for the Chinese Blind is giving an entertainment next Monday at 3 p.m. at the Olympic Theater. The following attractive program has been prepared:

- Part I.  
 1. (a) Chorus ("All Hail").... Institution Chorus  
 (b) Song ("Patter of the Rain Drops") ..... Six Juniors  
 2. Opening Address..... Mr. Tong Shao-yi  
 3. Song ("We meet again tonight boys") St. John's University Glee Club  
 4. Dumb-bell Drill ..... Pupils  
 5. Vocal Solo ("Serenade" by Schubert).... Dr. S. E. Chiu  
 6. "Just like our big brothers".... Four Kindergarteners  
 7. Slight of hand performance.... Mr. S. C. Li  
 8. "Song of the Vikings".... Shanghai Chinese Glee Club  
 Part II.  
 1. Playlette—A Blind Man's Experience—in two scenes by Pupils of Institution  
 2. Good-night, Good-night, Beloved! Shanghai Chinese Glee Club  
 3. Recitation "A Musical Neighborhood".... Miss Tsai Sien-zuen  
 4. "A Little Harmony".... Messrs. Lu, Faung, Toong and Yang  
 5. Piano Solo—Selected.... Miss Y. T. Sze  
 6. Tumbling and Pyramid Building. Pupils of Institution</

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.  
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Fr. 45,000,000.00  
Reserves .....Fr. 45,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mentze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichy, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Branches:  
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....\$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver .....18,000,000  
Total .....\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
C. E. Anton Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 8 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) .....55,000,000  
Reserve Fund .....24,000,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government ....3,500,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,743,000  
Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Haikou, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dainy (Dairen o-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.  
Currency Exchange a speciality.  
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.  
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .....\$50,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanah, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.  
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.  
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Fr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 20,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dainy, Mukden, Sinaifu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits .....3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAIIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,582,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,925,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bale, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.  
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.  
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital .....H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund .....H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital .....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital .....562,500

Reserve Fund .....550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.  
Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## CONSTANT TESTS OF FITNESS

A French Surgeon Describes Two

Used in Military Service

Dr. Camille Llan, makes the statement in the Bulletin de l'Academie de Medecine that in military practice great difficulty has at times been experienced in deciding, even after all varieties of examination had been gone through, whether men were or were not fitted for active service. He has found, however, two tests of constant value. Both are based on counting the pulse after an exact measured physical exercise. The New York Medical Journal summarizes the tests, as follows:

"The first test consists in having the subject, after the pulse rate at rest in the standing position has been carefully ascertained, execute running steps on one spot, with the legs bending to a right angle with the thighs, at the precise rate of two steps a second. At the end of one whole minute the subject stops and remains at rest standing, while the pulse rate is counted for fifteen seconds in every minute—beginning at once when the exercise stops—until it returns to normal, or nearly so. The heart is considered adequate for military exertions when the rate returns to normal, or nearly so, at the beginning of the second or third minute after the termination of the exercise. A rise in the rate to over thirty in fifteen seconds, from the normal resting rate of seventeen to twenty-two, is held to show slight cardiac weakness.

"Where the rate rises as high as thirty-eight and returns to normal only after four or five minutes, heart weakness is so distinct that the subject must be relieved of the more arduous military duties, while if it rises to forty-two and lasts six or more minutes, the subject should leave the front, as he is fitted only for auxiliary service.

"The second test occasionally reveals cardiac weakness which the first failed to show. The subject while standing raises a five kilogram weight over the head, then brings it down between the legs with the body bent forward and lower extremities flexed. This is continued for one minute at the rate of five or six cycles in every ten seconds. The results are interpreted as in the first test. The details of these tests must, of course, be somewhat modified in the examination of women and children."

11850

## Amusements

### OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

"The Port of Doom"

A Marine Detective Drama In Three Parts

A Thrilling Mystery of the Sea, Written and Directed by Searle Dawley, In Motion Pictures, Produced by The Famous Players Film Co.

To be Exhibited Commencing FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29th

SHOWING

also

New Graphic and New Comedies

JUKUUN, Manager.

## Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed \*Due

Glenturret Jan. 15

Glenamoy Nov. 10 Feb. 5

Malta Jan. 18

Somali\*\* Nov. Jan. 2

Namur Feb. 2

Nellore Feb. 15

Nyanza Jan. 5

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Japan Dec. 15 Jan. 3

Monteagle Dec. 20 Jan. 11

FROM NEW YORK

City of Corinth Nov. 4 Jan. 15

City of Vienna Nov. 30 Jan. 15

Kiota Jan. 3

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China, Dec. 22 Feb. 1

Ecuador Jan. 6

Venezuela Feb. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL

Agepenor Feb. 4

Antiochus Jan. 19

Euryades Jan. 28

Hysion Feb. 4

Phemius Oct. 25 Jan. 8

Teenkal Oct. 25 Jan. 5

Telamon Jan. 24

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 31	9.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 6	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
11.00		Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23	1.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Feb 6	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 30	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 2	A.M.	Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
5	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	4.00	Kobe & Osaka	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	A.M.	Yokohama	Nyansa	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	A.M.	Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 31	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	11.00	Marseilles, etc.	Teucer	Fr.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	9.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
16	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	London etc.	Nyansa	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Phenix	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenix	Br.	B. & S.
Feb 5	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Phenix	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 30	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsin Kong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	A.M.	Foochow	Hsin Kong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	..	Foochow via Keelung	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
3	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
11	12.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 30	2.30	Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
31	D.L.	Haichow, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
31	A.M.	Chefoo	Tungwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 2	6.30	Tsingtao and Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	noon	Chefoo	Kanaka maru	Br.	B. & S.
6	..	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
31	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	M.N.	do	Ninghsiao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangtso	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Tuchang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	M.N.	do	Kuwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	CNCW
Dec 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Dec 29	Japan	Kirin maru	3801	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Dec 29	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	FWW
Dec 29	Hongkong	Japan	3282	Swd.	S. E. A.	SHW
Dec 29	Dalry	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Dec 29	..	Hallotis	1659	Dut.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 29	Tsingtao	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.
29	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	Swatow, Hongkong	Hollow	896	Br.	B. & S.
29	Tsingtao and Dalry	Keelung maru	1065	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.
29	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	Karatsu	Togora maru	1408	Jap.	M. B. K.
29	..	Irene	638	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.
29	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	568	Day
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	8200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
6 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	180	2	47	Carter
6 p.	Dec. 21	Cruise	Quinos	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Lottin
7 p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	Kling
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1892	8	169	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidie, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Jo's Str. Fenyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtso, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from Fooching N.Y.K. Wharf on Sunday, Dec. 31 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

AMOI AND SWATOW.—The Str. Hsin Kong, Captain Halkett, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsin Kong, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For	Date
London etc.	Dec. 29
Carmarthenshire	Dec. 29
City of Manila	Dec. 29
Cyclops	Dec. 29
Glenogle	Dec. 29
Katori Maru	Dec. 29
Hirano Maru	Dec. 29
Kaga Maru	Dec. 29
Kamo Maru	Dec. 29
Karuga	Dec. 29
Machona	Dec. 29
Marenschire	Dec. 29
Nankin	Dec. 29
Ningchow	Dec. 29
Novara	Dec. 29
Onfa	Dec. 29
Pyrrhus	Dec. 29

For Marseilles, etc.	Dec. 15
Amazon	Nov. 17
Atlantique	Dec. 1
Polynesien	Dec. 1
For Bombay	Nov. 17
Malta	Nov. 17
For Vancouver, etc.	Dec. 2
Empress of Asia	Dec. 2

For New York	Nov. 20
Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Newby Hall	Nov. 22
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.	Nov. 19
China	Dec. 2
Korea Maru	Dec. 16
Siberia Maru	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 16
Venezuela	Dec. 16

For Seattle	Nov. 9
Awa Maru	Nov. 20
Canada Maru	Nov. 1
Henrik Ibsen	Nov. 14
Justin	Dec. 1
Manila Maru	Dec. 13
Polynesien	Dec. 1
Kamakura Maru	Nov. 4
Tamba Maru	Dec. 24
Yokohama Maru	Nov. 27

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sagittarius (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kashima Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday.

And may be expected to arrive at Co's Lower Buoy today, at about 7.30 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at Customs Jetty about 9 a.m.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 28	Hongkong	Anhui	1855	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3888	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 28	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 19	Hankow	Hanping	381	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
Dec 28	Amoy	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 27	Foochow	Hsin Kong	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2611	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kunping	1742	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	B. J
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	308	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidai	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
Dec 15	Hankow	Melloe	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 27	Japan	Rokko maru	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikians	3318	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
July 30	Hongkong	Sikians	2119	Jap.	R. D. Co.	B III
Dec 20	Japan	Sanno maru	7441	Br.	B. & S.	B III
Dec 18	Hongkong	Tydeus	1966	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SHW
Dec 26	Japan	Yeko maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 27	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.  
(Subject to alteration.)

**EUROPEAN LINE.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

Tons.	Capt.	Dec. 31
KASHIMA MARU.....13,900	Capt. E. Tozawa	Jan. 7
MISHIMA MARU.....15,300	Capt. S. Nishimura	Jan. 7
SUWA MARU.....21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Jan. 21

**AMERICAN LINE.**  
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.  
SHIDZUOKA MARU.....12,500 Capt. T. Noma Jan. 3, 1917  
KAMAKURA MARU.....12,500 Capt. N. Kawashima Jan. 28, 1917  
YOKOHAMA MARU.....12,500 Capt. T. Terada Feb. 19, 1917

**KOBE TO SEATTLE.**  
From Kobe.  
AWA MARU.....12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi Jan. 20, 1917  
**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)  
OMI MARU.....7,000 Capt. M. Machida Jan. 2  
CHIKUGO MARU.....5,500 Capt. Y. Yui Jan. 6  
YAWATA MARU.....7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara Jan. 10  
HAKUAI MARU.....5,000 Capt. K. Takano Jan. 13  
YAMASHIRO MARU.....7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki Jan. 16

**SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE** (Via Moji.)  
KUMANO MARU.....9,500 Capt. S. Saito Jan. 4, 1917  
KASUGA MARU.....7,000 Capt. K. Yagi Jan. 11, 1917

**FOR JAPAN.**  
SHIDZUOKA MARU.....12,500 Capt. I. Noma Jan. 3, 1917  
ATSUTA MARU.....16,000 Capt. K. Itsuno Jan. 12, 1917

**FOR HONGKONG.**  
KAMAKURA MARU.....12,500 Capt. N. Kawashima Jan. 11, 1917

**AUSTRALIAN LINE.**  
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)  
NIKKO MARU.....10,000 Capt. K. Takeda Jan. 16, 1917  
AKI MARU.....12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa Feb. 13, 1917  
TANGO MARU.....14,000 Capt. K. Soyeda Mar. 20, 1917

**CALCUTTA LINE.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

**BOMBAY LINE.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## PREDICTS NEW ERA FOR UNITED STATES

F. C. Schwedman of National City Bank Sees Big Foreign Trade for Nation

New York, November 13.—Foreign trade is assuming a new meaning to the United States. It has passed over the Atlantic seaboard and began drawing foodstuffs, minerals, cotton and manufactures from points far inland. With its development and the working of the Federal Reserve system, banks in the interior have begun to purchase acceptances.

The banker should be an ardent apostle of foreign trade, for he acts as a channel through which flow all receipts and disbursements; he is the medium for investing capital abroad and the benefits most by the quickened business life of the whole community. The local, or inland banker, is very necessary in the chain of foreign finances. In all but exceptional cases he should be discounting the local manufacturer's drafts, and opening the importer's letter of credit through his connections with the larger international bank.

So spoke F. C. Schwedman of the National City Bank in a talk made yesterday before Group 4 of the New York State Bankers' Association at Rome, N. Y. He was explaining the position of American trade in Russia and South America, a matter with which his work has brought him into close touch.

"The United States is just entering what history will call the era

of foreign trade," said Mr. Schwedman.

The underlying cause is the need of an outlet for the ever increasing flood of manufactures which our factories are pouring out in excess of home needs. Many benefits may be expected from an expanded foreign trade. New markets abroad will help stabilize domestic conditions and so reduce the variations between the extremes of depression and inflation. Foreign competition will compel us to keep improving our methods of production. Large imports and exports will tend to reduce the cost of living by making necessities and luxuries more abundant. Finally a large healthy export trade will serve as a buffer against foreign attacks upon our gold supply after the war.

"As yet our per capita foreign

**IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE, Vanilla Beans & Chicory GO TO THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE No. 5 Broadway.**

**Sam Joe & Co.**  
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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SHANGHAI

trade is but one-half as large as Germany's and less than one third that of England's. Until the war our growing foreign trade depended largely on foreign countries for such auxiliaries as branch banks, a merchant marine, investment agencies abroad, and even for its trained men. Hence, at the outbreak of the war, we were handicapped in building up trade.

"South America, contrary to recent false reports, is not a poor market. Its per capita imports are more than our own, while the per capita income of one of its leading countries is practically the same as that of the United States. South America is of national importance to us as a future market for our manufactures which it is not naturally fitted to supply for itself, and even more so as the only independent source of raw materials likely to be free from the control of either group of belligerents after the war.

"Russia is eager to learn American business methods. It is a fertile market, as yet practically ignored by our manufacturers. Even in the iron and steel industry, supposed to be our most efficient manufacturing activity, before the war we were supplying but an infinitesimal fraction of her total imports, most of which was monopolized by Germany. Russia's banking system offers great promise, but it is as yet only meagrely developed, over nine tenths of the joint-stock banks of the empire being concentrated in Petrograd and Moscow. The post-bellum reconstruction period offers bright prospects to our manufacturers.

"The United States has been tardy in recognizing that co-operation is the dominant principle of this country. Industrial preparedness should be preached by every banker to prepare for the task of aiding in rebuilding the war-racked country. Our national extravagance needs particularly to be criticised.

"Co-operation between the large and small banks is important, since their particular interests merge into a larger, common end. Both can gain most from foreign trade by working together. The success of each is bound up in the welfare of all."

## OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**  
No. 4 Canton Road

## Shipping Bulletins

The attention of the shipping public is drawn to the following notification by the Harbor Master: Vessels arriving from an infected port, or having any infectious disease on board or any other disease suspected to be infectious, and any vessel, on board which a death has occurred during the voyage from her last port, shall, as provided by the Quarantine Regulations for the port, on approaching Woosung, hoist the Quarantine Flag (International code flag Q) at the fore, anchor outside Woosung Spit Buoy, and keep the flag flying until pratique has been granted. No person shall be permitted to leave or board such vessel without a permit from the Harbor Master or the Port Health Officer.

The construction of the Chefoo harbor was started on August 2, last year, with a view of completing it in four years. The difficult portions of

the operation having already been carried out since then, and the scheme being executed with satisfactory progress, there is every possibility of seeing the work accomplished within the anticipated period of four years, provided nothing unforeseen transpires.

From Taku we learn that a lighter full of goods from the S. S. Taito Maru, which was discharging cargo alongside the wharf, caught on fire through the carelessness of some of the coolies working on board, who had charcoal stoves burning to keep themselves warm. The ice breaker had to fill the lighter up with water and sink her.

## BIG OPIUM HAUL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Harbin, December 29.—The railway authorities have confiscated 600 lbs. of opium at Harbin station. While a railway official was searching the cars where the opium was discovered, his own car was searched by gendarmes, who had received a wire from the station of Manchuria, stating that opium was hidden in the chief railway official's compartment. Nothing was found.

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

65-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

## EXTRACT OF MALT

with

## COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price \$1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.  
September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Mail	Mail	Lux	Mail
101	101	101	0	101	101	101	101
2085	835	300	0	2085	835	300	0
2345	1115	640	84	2345	1115	640	84
2350	1117	640	84	2350	1117	640	84
000	1125	600	524	000	1125	600	524
1910	620	2310	524	1910	620	2310	524
Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Local	Mail	Lux	Miles	Local	Mail	Lux	Miles
5	3	1	0	5	3	1	0
715	1130	—	0	715	1130	—	0
725	1140	—	2.71	725	1140	—	2.71
745	1200	—	78	745	1200	—	78
1135	1500	—	148	1135	1500	—	148
1457	1745	—	220	1457	1745	—	220
1801	2021	—	266	1801	2021	—	266
7	3	1	0	7	3	1	0
830	2051	—	318	830	2051	—	318
1330	0231	—	377	1330	0231	—	377
1315	018	—	420	1315	018	—	420
1535	015	—	467	1535	015	—	467
1815	015	—	523	1815	015	—	523
9	1	—	580	9	1	—	580
630	457	—	631	630	457	—	631
1135	538	—	681	1135	538	—	681
1205	540	—	681	1205	540	—	681
1657	1132	—	681	1657	1132	—	681
1848	1300	—	681	1848	1300	—	681

Shanghai-Nanking Line			
Express	Express	Express	Express
16	10	10	16
2300	1430	1430	2300
700	2130	2130	700

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line			
Express	Express	Express	Express
16	10	10	16
930	1330	2130	2300
1032	1458	2230	2300

Lunghua-Tientsin Branch Line			
Express	Express	Express	Express
16	10	10	16
930	1330	2130	2300
1032	1458	2230	2300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Friday only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets. B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accom. Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up												Nanking To Shanghai North—Down											
STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17			STATIONS.	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18		
	Express	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast	Local	N S G Local	Night Express T.S.	N S G Local				Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast	Express	Local	N S G Local	Night Express	N S G Local		
SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	7.58		8.20	8.00	12.30	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.18			NANKING .. dep.	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	15.58		22.00				
Nansiang .. "			8.45	8.45	13.21	15.55	9.15		17.60			Nanking Ferry .. dep.					"19.20						
Kunshan .. "			8.56	11.04	14.07	16.51						CHINKIANG .. dep.	8.57	9.42	12.57	15.51	18.05		0.46				
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.34		12.02	12.10	14.10	17.38		1.01				TANYANG .. arr.	9.05	9.32	11.59	14.01	18.25		1.00				
.. dep.	9.41		11.02	12.19	14.57	18.13		1.08				.. dep.	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.28	19.18						
WUSIH .. arr.	10.34		12.11	12.33	15.45	18.33		2.08				CHANGCHOW .. arr.	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.38	20.30		2.59				
.. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.49	16.52	19.41		2.10				.. dep.	12.20	13.14	15.22	18.02	17.39		3.06				
CHANGCHOW .. arr.	11.13		12.50	13.42	16.51	19.38		3.08				WUSIH .. arr.	7.21	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.34		4.01				
.. dep.	11.22	6.50	13.48	18.01	18.47	20.46		3.10				.. dep.	7.31	12.42	13.44	15.53	18.31		4.11				
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—				SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21		5.04				
.. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—				.. dep.	8.42	13.37	15.16	16.58	19.28		5.12				
CHINKIANG .. arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.32			4.58				Kunshan .. arr.	9.51	14.57	16.14	17.41			6.04				
.. dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.19	18.32			5.06				Nansiang .. arr.	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26			6.13				
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	"14.10											SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.23	15.30	17.55	18.58	21.20		9.40	13.00	13.58		
NANKING .. "	14.15	10.56	17.50	19.25	20.06			8.50											10.15	7.17	12.58		

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

\*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

## Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
WOOSUNG FORTS	6.55	7.15	7.35	7.55	8.15	8.35	8.55	9.15	9.35	9.55	10.15
KIANGWAN	7.25	7.45	7.65	7.85	8.05	8.25	8.45	8.65	8.85	9.05	9.25
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.15	8.35	8.55	8.75	8.95	9.15	9.35	9.55	10.15	10.35

## Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

# SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

## ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

# Business and Official Notices

## BON TON

### Notice to Ladies

MADAM Block, dressmaker, late of "Maison de Modes," begs to announce that she has severed her connections with "Maison de Modes," and has joined "Bon Ton," Milliner, Corsetiere, Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker, No. 17 Broadway (Bank Buildings), as Manageress. Madam Block begs to solicit further favours from ladies of Shanghai.

12206

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

### THE NEW YEAR CUP

THE above Race will be held at Noon on New Year's Day. There will be a Win Pari-Mutuel and Members' Cash Sweep on the Race. The entire net proceeds will be devoted to such War Fund or Funds as decided on by the Stewards. There will be no charge for Admission to the Enclosure.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12214

## NOTICE

S/S. "J. L. LUCKENBACH"

This vessel arrived Dec. 29th and is discharging her cargo at the Shanghai & Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees will please surrender their B/Is to this office for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Com'y, any,  
Agents for Owners.

12213

## Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

### Notice to Consumers of Gas

Owing to the advance in the price of coal, the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., begs to notify its consumers that the undermentioned prices will be charged for Gas from January 1st, 1917, throughout the Foreign and Native Settlements of Shanghai.

Lighting, Cooking & Heating \$1.80 per 1000 c.ft.  
Gas Engines & Chinese Cookers \$1.70 per 1000 c.ft.

Alleyway Lamps \$1.50 per month.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th December, 1916.

12099

## SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

### Premium on Subsidiary Coins

It is notified that the undermentioned rules in connection with the payment of fares and freight charges of all kinds will be in force at all the stations on this Railway with effect from the 1st January, 1917:—

(a) For all charges collected by Station Masters amounting to over fifty cents (\$0.50) dollar coins will be asked for and collected from passengers.

(b) All charges amounting to not less than ten cents (\$0.10), but not more than fifty cents (\$0.50) will be collected (subject to the rates in the list of premium charges) in small silver coins.

(c) All charges amounting to less than ten cents (\$0.10) will be accepted, or returned as change, in copper coins.

2. A premium of two copper cents will be collected for every fare or part of a fare of not more than ten cents or not less than six cents, and a premium of one copper cent for a fare or part of a fare of five cents or under.

3. For further particulars please refer to the notices posted up at all Booking Offices of the Railway.

M. Y. CHUNG,

Managing Director.

SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

12053

## BILL SMITH

ITALY'S  
BEST  
VERMOUTH  
IS  
CINZANO

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants



## Watch "The Three Watches Competition!"

THREE prizes, kindly presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, will be allotted according to the times at which the three watches stop.

1 Stilton Cheese  
1 York Ham  
1 Case Canadian Potatoes.

The drawing for these prizes will take place at Shepherd's Cafe at 11.30 a.m. on New Year's Day, at which time Mr. Shepherd will be pleased to extend the courtesy of the season to all his friends.

Tickets, costing \$1.00 for 3 chances, may be obtained at Shepherd's Cafe.

12202

## Announcement

### La Nouvelle Mode

Beg to announce to the public that

they have opened a Ladies' Tailoring Establishment at 17 Nanking

Road, 2nd floor. High-class ladies'

tailoring a speciality.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

12198

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### Fancy Dress Ball

and

Supper

at

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 30th.

Supper and Dance \$3.00 per person.

MASKS NOT PERMITTED

RESERVE SUPPER TABLES NOW.

## SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

### Will Remove

on

January 1st, 1917

to

NUMBER ONE  
NANKING ROAD

(Palace Hotel Building)

12192

## HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons  
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)  
SHANGHAI

## KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

## OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980.

Address: 8a Peking Road.

## THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 256.

### Service Publications (187/188/2).

During the year 1917, the hereunder named publications of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will be published in the following foreign-printed newspapers in China:

A. TIME TABLE (abridged issue): in the Peking Daily News, Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt für Nord-China, China Press; and in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Line time table in: L'Echo de Chine, North China Daily News, Shanghai Times and Shanghai Mercury (connections only).

B. OCCASIONAL (numbered) NOTIFICATIONS: in the Peking Daily News, Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt für Nord-China, Deutsche Zeitung für China, North China Daily News and China Press.

Tientsin, December 30, 1916.

(Signed) Wong Chia-chien,

Managing Director.

(Signed) W. Y. Sheng,

Asst. Man. Director.

12205

## The Telegraph Supply Department

### The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of miscellaneous telephone materials for various Government Telephone Exchanges.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications and drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Chinese silver dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department.  
27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

## The Telegraph Supply Department

### The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Telegraph Materials for the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department.  
27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

## "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

### NOTICE

Passengers are hereby notified that all baggage for the above steamer will be examined before it goes on board the tender.

Examination of heavy baggage will take place at the office of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, at 3 p.m. on the 29th December, 1916.

Examination of hand baggage will take place on the Municipal Jetty. The tender will leave at 9.30 a.m., and all hand baggage must be on the jetty not later than 9.00 a.m. on the 31st, December 1916.

The pontoon, on which the examination of hand baggage takes place, will be closed to all except passengers during the examination.

C. P. O. S., Ltd.

12146

## NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between N. A. Viloudaki and F. H. Hiscock, under the name and style of Viloudaki, Hiscock & Co., has this day been dissolved. N. A. Viloudaki will liquidate the accounts of the late firm.

N. A. VILOUDAKI,

10 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, December 30th, 1916.

## NOTICE

I HAVE this day established myself in the general Import, Export and Commission business at 10 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China, under the name and style of VILOUDAKI & Co.

N. A. VILOUDAKI,

Shanghai, December 30th, 1916.

## BANK ORDER LOST

LOST, on December 29, 1916, one Bank order for Tls. 42.86½, due on the 4th of the 12th moon, issued by Yih Kong Bank (益康莊).

The above having been declared null and void at the said bank, the public is hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same.

Sing Tai Kee, Fokien.

[閩 庄 新 太 記]

12204

## Co-operative Society

THE first meeting of the local members of the Szechuen Society, Ltd., will be held in the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, January 2nd, at 5.30 p.m.

Any person wishing to join is invited to attend.

12197

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd January, on account of 'New Year Holidays.'

12174

## The China Medical Missionary Association

THE next Biennial Conference of this Association will be held at Canton, January 20-27, 1917.

Reduced rates by the S/S. "China" are offered to all those attending the conference.

ROBERT C. BEEBE,

Executive Secretary.

12183 D 31

## SECOND RUSSIAN WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January, 1917.

12189

## LOST

ON the 3rd day of the 12th moon, a bank draft, No. 9980, for Tael 1,000, due on the 8th of 12th moon (January 1, 1917), issued by the Yuen Chun Bank (元春莊), has been lost. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said draft, as it has been declared null and void. Finder, if he returns the original draft to the undersigned, will be rewarded. This advertisement also appears in the "Shun Pao" and "Sin Wan Pao".

Nieh Sung Cotton Firm.

老開橋南永成坊義生棉紗號

12182

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-room and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bed-room and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

## TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11283

TO LET, cosily-furnished room, with board. American family. Western district. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

12210 J 4

MELBOURNE House, to let, well-furnished front-room, with small room, bathroom attached, with board. Suitable married couple or bachelors. Also attic room. Moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12207 D 31

WELL-FURNISHED front-room, with bathroom, balcony attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Also attic room. 6 Quinsan Gardens.

12208 D 31

TO LET, with board, in private house, near Carter Road, trams, to German or neutral, a bright, comfortably-furnished bed-sitting-room, bathroom attached. Very moderate terms. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

12196 D 31

TO LET, in British family, two rooms with board, bathroom and electric light. Apply to 34 Wayside Road.

12187 D 31

CENTRAL: To let, a sunny attic bedroom, suitable for a young lady working in office. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

12193 D 31

TO LET, two large double rooms, both with separate bathroom, verandah attached. Facing south. Terms reasonable. Apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12075

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED immediately, board and residence by bachelor. Near Bund. State full particulars to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

12201 D 30

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, new motor-boat, 26 ft. cabin, alcohol cooker, electric light, W. C., 2-cylinder, 9 h.p. motor, speed 8 miles. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

12190 D 31

FOR SALE, marine motor, 8-10 h.p., 2-cylinder, magneto, reverse gear, rear-starter, almost new. Sold only as more power required. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

12091-D 31

FOR SALE, one pointer bitch good retriever, suitable for hunting. Price \$25 or reasonable offer. Please apply to No. 134 Szechuen Road.

12188 D 31

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12194

TO LET at once, large house, 87 Broadway. Inspection invited.

12172 D 31

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 38, Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12189

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11339 T. F.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by German couple without children, half a house or flat, containing two rooms, bathroom and kitchen, unfurnished, per 1st February. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

12211 J 3

## EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LADY, knowing the English and Russian languages, gives French lessons. 60 Range Road. Madame Mahien.

12200 J 3

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED at once, competent lady stenotypist. Apply with references to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

12209 J 3

WANTED, an experienced male stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

12191 D 32

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.